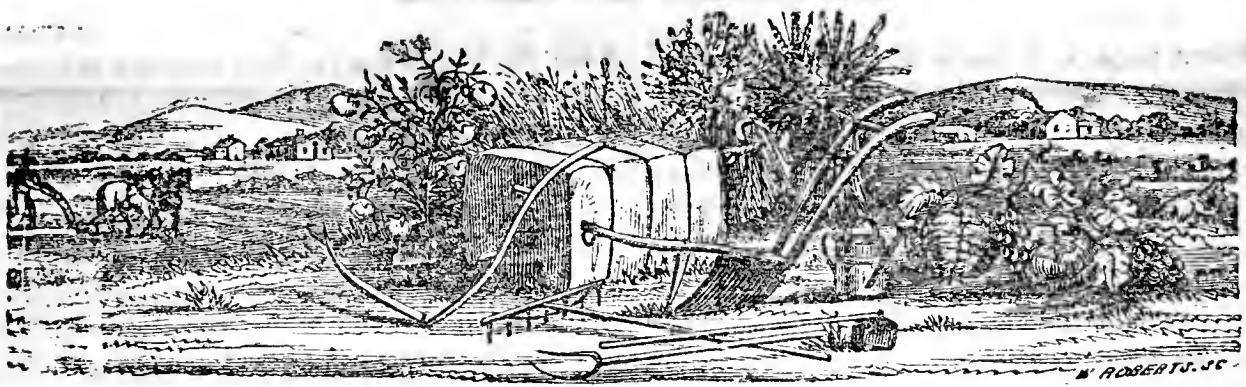


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THE FARMER AND PLANTER

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Fifty years of Successful Culture of the Grape and Wine Making.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 81.)

MAKING WINE.—Our author says that the quality of wine depends very much on the due performance of the hands who gather the grapes. He says that, I inform them that they must bring in the grapes at three different gatherings; in the first of which they are to choose those bunches that are most ripe, and have the sweetest as well as the finest grapes; they must be careful to clear away all the limbs that are green, rotten or scorched, together with such as have been pierced by insects. I likewise direct them to cut the grapes very short, because the stalks are bitter, and viciate the wine with a flavor of the wood in proportion to their length.

The second gathering must be confined to the large clusters that are not so ripe as the others; and those which are green, withered or rotten, should be gathered last. I consign those three gatherings to as many pressings, whose difference may easily be compared.— This labor, which is of the utmost importance, may be completed by another method I have, that vary in their qualities. Some are planted in a very light and stony soil, and they yield a bright and fragrant wine; others are placed in a more nourishing tract of land, and they produce a wine of greater body. If I have an inclination to unite these good qualities in the same wine, and to meliorate the one by an intermixture of the other, I can accomplish my design, either in the vineyard, by blending these different grapes together; or else in the cellar by mixing the several wines I have pressed, together. but if I neglect to make this intermixture by cutting one species of grapes with the other, I hazard the loss of all my vintage.— When the wines are once made, it will be difficult to mix them to any degree of perfection, the weakest will change its complexion, and communicate its defects to the other, instead of being scented by the good qualities of the associated juices, and one of its least imperfections, though far from being inconsiderable, will be a disagreeable cloudy tinge, accompanied with a sediment which will always tarnish the beauty of the proper color, and divest the wine of its fine flavor and transparency. But this effect will be promoted if I intermix the grapes of one vine with the most perfect production of another. The seasonable combination of the different fruits will produce an exquisite liquor that will have all the advantages of a

sufficient body, a delicacy of flavor, a fragrantcy of scent, and a liveliness of color, and which may be kept for several years without the least alteration. These observations of mine have been justified by long experience, and it was the knowledge of these effects that result from intermixing the grapes of three or four vines of different qualities, which improved the selected wines of Sillery, Ai, &c.

THE COLOR OF WINE.—White wine is, undoubtedly, the natural juice of the white grape, but its strength and other qualities are generally imperfect; it is likewise apt to grow yellow, and it degenerates before the next return of summer.

The gray wine, which has so bright an eye and resembles the complexion of crystal, is produced by the blackest grapes. The wine of the black grape may be tinged with any color we think proper. Those who desire to have it perfectly white, have recourse to the following method: The people employed in the vintage, begin their labors at an early hour in the morning, and when they have selected the finest grapes, they lay them gently in their baskets, in order to be carried out of the vineyard, or they place them in large panniers, without pressing them in the least, or wiping the dewy moisture and the azure dye that cover them. Dews and exhaling mists greatly contribute to the whiteness of the wine. It is customary to cover the baskets with wet cloths, in a hot sunshine, because the liquor will be apt to assume a red tincture, if the grapes should happen to be heated.—These baskets are then placed upon the back of such animals as are of gentle nature, and carry their burthen with an easy motion to the cellar, where the grapes continue under cover in a cool air. When the warmth of the sun proves moderate, the labors of the vintage are not discontinued until dawn in the morning, but a glowing heat makes it necessary for them to cease at nine. The next employment is to throw them into the press. When the first pressing has been dispatched with expedition, the grapes that were scattered from the heap, are gathered up, and the press is worked anew. When this operation is over, the extremities of the mass are squared off by a large cutting peel, and are then thrown upon the other fruit, in order to receive the third pressing, which, from circumstances, is called first cutting. The large beams of the press are likewise lowered several times, and those operations are called the second, third, fourth and fifth cuttings.

The wine of the first pressing is kept apart

from the rest, when the fruit happens to be very ripe, and the season extremely hot, because it then gushes out in a copious flow, and would be apt to redden, were it intermixed with the liquor of the second pressing; but this mixture is useful and sometimes necessary in a year of moderate heat, and when the first pressing has not afforded a large quantity of juice. The wine of the first cut may be sometimes blended with those of the two first pressings.

Red wines, whose deep complexion, as we are sensible by experience, results from the particular degree to which the juice of the skins is intermixed with that of the pulp. This strong tincture is imparted to the wine by hampling the grapes and throwing them into the fat before they have been pressed. The heat and spirits which operate in the fat, are strongly impelled against the coats of the berries that are burst by being trodden, and this red substance lodged in the texture of the skin is separated from them by the heat which penetrates every part, and is then intermixed with the body of the liquor, in proportion to its continuance in the fat, and if we suffer it to remain there for a considerable time, we may be certain of obtaining a wine that will be imperfectly red. But as the acid and bitter fluid of the stalks is likewise extracted by the same heat, it is consequently blended with the other juice, and communicates to it either an acid or bitter flavor, which renders the wine insupportable, especially in cold years. There are two expedients for the prevention of this inconvenience, one of which is to carry on the process of the vintage in the hottest sunshine, when the heat will produce better effects on the outward coats of the grapes, than could be imparted to them by the fat in several days, and when they are thrown immediately into that vessel, where they frequently rise to the edge of it in less than four and twenty hours, there is no danger of them contracting the flavor of the skins. When the season proves cold, and the vintage cannot be transacted in a favorable sunshine, it is customary to employ wooden forks that have three prongs, and are as many feet in length, and when they are worked round the tuns, into which the pressed grapes have been dispersed, they fasten upon the skins that have discharged their pulp, and when these are drawn out of the tun, they are mixed with the other refuse, that the little quantity of juice which remains in the extreme part of the stalk of each berry may not be lost. The grapes are then thrown into the fat, and they remain uninjured for several days, and assume the proper color without contract-

ing the bitter flavor of the skins that have been cleared away for the most part. The wine that has been drawn out of the fat, is afterward intermixed with the liquor produced by the two or three first pressings. The wine is now made and distributed into vessels, which are marked according to the order of the first, second and third course, whether white or red, and where it has been suffered to ferment in the air for some days, the number of which is proportioned to the maturity of the grapes and the temperance of the season. The vessels are stopped in such a gentle manner as enables the wine to exhale its most fiery particles for sometime, after which it is lodged during the winter in an upper cellar, from where it is removed into lower vaults at the return of the first heats, and is suffered to continue no longer than the close of autumn.

Wine of the first year is usually lodged in new vessels, from whence it should always be transferred into some other vessel that has contained wine of the same species. As the goodness and duration depend in a peculiar manner on the precautions that are taken to refine it from its lees, much attention has been employed to find out proper expedients for its clarification. The first of these consists in drawing off the wine; the second, in glueing it. The former of these operations is performed by drawing off the wine from its lees into another clean vessel by the aid of a leathern pipe and a pair of bellows. A tube of wood is fastened on one of the extremities of the pipe, and this is inserted into the lower part of the vessel that is intended to be filled; the other extremity ends in another tube of the same nature, and is fixed in a large fountain at the bottom of the vessel that is to be emptied. When the fountain is opened, the wine flows out of one vessel into another, until the surfaces of the liquor in both have acquired an equal level, after which the nozzle of a large bellows is inserted into the upper vent of the vessel which is to be emptied, and the air which is then forced into it by the repeated efforts of the bellows, creates an equal pressure on the surface of the wine, and impels it into the other vessel without occasioning the least disorder. The operation of glueing the wine is performed by pouring into each vessel a pint of liquor, wherein a lump of fresh glue, sixty or seventy grains in weight, has been steeped and deluded for the space of four days. This glue should be mashed with a wooden hammer, and dissolved in a little wine and river water; after it dissolves, it should be passed through a linnen strainer. One pint is suffi-

cient for one hand of wine. The glue is blended with the wine by being stirred with a bent stick, which causes the vicious substance to diffuse itself near the surface like a net, and when a moderate quantity of air has been admitted into the cask through a vent, the glue will sink to the bottom and draw along with it the superfluous oil, and generally the whole mass of impurities that float in the vessel, and instead of viciating the wine in any instance whatever, it gives all its good qualities then full play.

Wines are drawn off from these lees in some of the first days of January, or when the frost has begun to clarify them in a natural manner. The drawing off is repeated at the end of fifteen days, and if the wines are grey, they ought to be glued eight days before they are bottled. If the wine be drawn off towards the end of March, when the sap begins to rise in the vine, it will froth to such a degree as to whiten like milk, to the very bottom of the glass the moment it is poured out. Wine will sometimes acquire this quality if it be drawn off during the ascent of the sap in August, which makes it evident that the froth is occasioned by the operation of the sap and air, which there act with vigor in the wood of the vine, and likewise in the liquor it produced. This violent ebullition, which is so agreeable to some persons, is thought by connoisseurs, to be inconsistent with the goodness of the wine, since the greenest may be made to whiten into a froth, and the most perfect wines seldom discover this quality.

BOTTLING WINES.—When this is done before they have exhaled their impetuous particles, they burst a number of bottles, and are less perfect in their qualities. The proper method of bottling wine consists in leaving the space of a finger's breadth between the cork and liquor, and in binding the cork down with pack thread; it will also be proper to seal the mouths of the bottles with wax, to prevent mistakes and impositions. The bottles should likewise be inclined on one side, because if they are placed in an upright position, the corks will grow dry in a few months for the want of moisture, and shrink from their first dimensions, in consequence of which a passage will be opened to the external air, which will then impart an acidity to the wine, and form a white flower on the surface, which will be an evidence of its corruption.

W. R.

If a good act benefits no one else, it benefits the deer.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Climatology, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—The present month (March,) compared with the last two weeks of February, disposes the agriculturist to slide into the opinion that the meteoric arrangements governing changes in the weather, are under no dominion of law. At first sight, it does appear many phenomena are fitful and uncertain. But this is not the fact. Science in her deep and patient investigations, reveals that every change in the atmosphere, or the surface of the earth, result from the play of natural forces, and are under unerring and positive law, as much as the planetary and stellar orbs that move unerringly in trackless space. What we are prone to term the adverse operations of nature, mostly originate in ignorance of these laws which govern, and our attempts to direct in our ignorance what we wish to result.

The climate of North America, for the most part, is continental, or in other words we have colder winters and summers, than in the same latitudes in Europe. Kentucky occupies the latitude of those countries on the Meditcrean, with much colder winters and summers, and a corresponding difference in vegetable productions. We may safely conclude, the weather in common with all creation, to be under the government of a supreme intelligence, and that what appears to be adverse operations, are under His unchanging law, and that always when a certain meteoric condition obtains corresponding results will certainly be produced. Science not only claims to trace the periodic changes from summer to winter, but also to understand those perturbing influences, that bring about those apparent adverse operations, such as we have just gone through, to wit: the warmth of the last two weeks of February, and the cold of the first two weeks of March.

The agriculturist is deeply indebted to science for aiding him, to understand the forces of nature and apply those forces in the perfection and increase of agricultural productions, and to none is he more indebted than to the scientific meteorologist on which is based all climatology. Nature is a series of constants, and not under lawless blind chance.

Our object in bringing to the notice of the readers of the Farmer and Planter, the subject of climatology, is to arouse the attention of the agriculturist to this important and intimately connected natural subject, both its importance and connection with agricultural productions

may be easily seen if not appreciated by all who are at all observant of the influences of changes in the weather on growing plants. In all ages some men have given themselves credit for their weather-wisdom, and no doubt deservedly, their observation for natural phenomena if properly digested, would not in many instances be without their value, but for want of some kind of system in noting down these observations all has been lost or handed to posterity as the sayings of such a one. Science is now in harness, working to aid the great interest of agriculture, and this being the case, it is the duty of every intelligent farmer to assist in furnishing the materials to aid in constructing a truthful and intelligent work on the material forces that influence and constitute the climate of our country. There is a pleasurable and profitable interest in the observation of all the works of nature. The agriculturist is constantly brought in direct relation, not only with life and organization, but with every inorganic thing—the mountain pile, and oceans wide waste of waters, the clouds and the dew-drops, the winds and the vapours, the fleecy snow and the hoar-frost, the lightning and deep pealing thunder, the rushing storm and the balmy zephyr; these are the materials governed by the law, constituting the forces of nature. The farmer is interested in the life status of a grain of wheat or corn, but for this wonderful dormancy of condition all would soon be lost; he is interested in the first vital movement of the forest tree. The indiginous trees and plants, read off to him meteoric condition, and rarely do they fail to point the observant when to plant.

The blighting frost that nips the early bud, we are ready to charge to the adverse operations of nature, without fore-thought or the slightest knowledge of nature's laws, and we but rarely blame ourselves at all, the adverse operations of nature are alone charged.

Every intelligent farmer should make observations on the temperature of his home, this can be done with but little trouble, a good Thermometer placed in a proper situation, read off three times a day and noted down, will enable the observer to give the mean temperature of every day, month and year.

The difference would be easily arrived at between the hottest or coldest months or years or days in the different parts of our own country. The quantity of rain could be easily measured by a simple rain guage, at a small cost, the clouds their quantity density and course as at-

so the wind, its force and direction could be all noted down.

Also the time when certain trees and plants bud, put out leaves and blossom. The time when certain birds just appear, such as the Whippoor-will, the martin, chimney swallows and humming birds, also the days when common insects, such as katy-dids, harvest flies, &c. &c., first appear, in a word there is no natural occurrence too inconsiderable for notice.

Science would thus be aided in working out a reliable climatology and the observers would have the satisfaction to know that they had done something for the general welfare of agricultural interest and an increase to their own personal knowledge.

CENQUEPIN RIDGE.

March, 23, 1857.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Plantation Hygiene.

MR. EDITOR:—Your leading article of the above caption, from R. J. Gage, is, to my mind, an excellent one. Having had occasion to notice the difference in the health of negroes on different farms, and been a pretty close observer, I think I can safely endorse Mr. G.'s positions.

I differ with him on so trifling a matter, that it is hardly worth the naming; yet my experience differing, and health is involved, I will ask permission to state. [I have had the cooking done for my negroes about 24 years out of 26, and I find where any negroes cook, they are more prone to disease. My opinion is, they cook fresh meat after night, and thus injure themselves by the fresh meat and an over dose.—Therefore, I permit no cooking utensils in their houses. If planters will provide a good kitchen, cooking range, and see that food is well prepared, with as much variety as admissible, those negroes will be healthier than when eating bread and meat alone, and often half cooked. I object to the quantity of mess pork or bacon allowed by many planters, 4 to 5 pounds. If it were "hog round," it would not be so bad, but so much grease and so much salt, I deem injurious. My allowance is one half pound each, per day, summer and winter, well soaked in water before cooking, and cooked by boiling; each negro that goes to the field, old or young, has this much cut off daily and given to the cook in charge. Suppose we cut off 20 pounds for workers, and 5 pounds for young ones in nursery, 25 pounds all cooked at once, we feed 55 or 60, old and young, better than 35 would if cut into 55 or 60 pieces and broiled on the coals.

House servants are not so healthy—not because the mode of cooking is bad, but because they eat heartily, take no exercise, and have no advantage of the sun, like plants in the shade.

I have a friend whose family of negroes are very sickly, living on a high and dry position, well fed, well clothed, and never over worked. At one time this season, *seven out of forty were in the field*. Being in company with another friend, his neighbor, he remarked that "friend A had buried one valuable negro, and would bury one or two more ere the close of the week." I expressed my surprise, saying "he feeds well, clothes well, and takes good care of his negroes." He then remarked, he "had visited his negroes and found 3 or 4 sick in one house," &c. I then enquired as to housing, and found the difficulty. Too many negroes in one house, houses small and on the earth. Houses should be 2 feet off the ground, with floors so tight that the cold air could not pass up; permit no draft of air to blow on negroes when in their houses and no ceiling above. This will prevent the typhoid and pneumonia fevers that carry off many negroes. A man had better buy carpets for his cabins than to have floors so open that there is a draft of wind blowing on his negroes.

This is an important matter, and I am rejoiced to see Mr. R. J. G. entering into the work earnestly and with a master hand.

As to the course and direction of the winds, no wind is as detrimental here as the North wind. My farm is open South of me to a large creek, nearly 1 mile; the opening also extends one-half to five-eighths of a mile North, and three-fourths of a mile West. I would now prefer having my plantation South and East; it was so the first 20 years, and my family decidedly healthier than now, though even now living on the very verge of the overflow of Big Black, Cypress ponds from N. W. to S. E., we have the likeliest and healthiest little "darkies," and as healthy grown ones as can be found generally South. When I began I only thought to allude to the cooking, and hope friend G. will re-consider. I have in past days visited, "for a fee," negroes on many farms, and proper cooked food being a hobby with me, I enquired as to food, and am sure where little or no attention was paid to negroes, there was more sickness and cases much more unmanagable. I may some of those days give thee bits of my past experience; for the present, as I hope, in the future, yours, truly,

M. W. (P.)

Hinds Co., Miss., March 7, 1857.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Fish Raising.

MR. EDITOR:—It is now "high time" that your delinquent readers were coming to a *reckoning*—as one I am determined to owe my dollar no longer—enclosed you will find the "tin." I know of no better time than the present for fulfilling my promise to give my experience in fish raising. On my plantation a short distance from my house, I selected a small clear stream rising from three springs. About one-hundred and twenty-five yards below these springs, I, with my negroes, constructed a small dam, holding about four and a half feet of water, about fifteen yards wide, and backing fifty yards, more or less. About the same distance below this dam, I have constructed a second dam, capable of holding a head of water six and a half feet deep, and covering nearly one fourth of an acre, with water from six and a half feet to three inches in depth. These dams were constructed entirely of dirt, with heavy bases, and ranging about two and a half feet above water level. My next care was to secure my ponds from the muddy water from the hills and freshets. This I accomplished by taking my ditching-compass above the springs (some 100 yards or more,) and running a ditch from the centre of the hollow down each side of my ponds, conveying the water (that otherwise would have gone down the hollow and into the ponds,) around both ponds and at the same time catching the water from the hills. My *upper* pond (I will here state,) was built in the spring of 1854, this pond I commenced stocking immediately with branch fish, such as suckers, red-bellied perch, "stone-toaters," tad-pole-cats and such of other "finny tribes," as I could lay hands on. I also, (*with the assistance of one of my neighbors,*) procured six *maw mouth* perch, and thirteen or fourteen silvers, from a friend some six miles off. These with my branch fry, were carefully deposited in my *upper* pond. About the last of May I noticed that my *red bellies* were beginning to bed in the shallows around the pond; this called my attention more closely to my pond, when I discovered swarms of little fry floating near the surface, varying from one-fourth to one-half inch in length, these I discovered were the offspring of my *silvers*. I now commenced watching my perch in the process of bedding, their bed is constructed as follows: The perch selects his or her ground suitable for his or her bed in shallow water, with sand bottom, the bed is then formed with the tail fins, the fish standing nearly erect, the tail is placed near the bottom and used the same

as in swimming, the pectoral fins being worked backwards so as to counteract the progressive tendency of the tail; a current is thus produced by the tail which floats out all the dirt, leaving nothing but coarse sand. The perch now takes his position in the middle of the bed, and waits the advent of some *Mrs. Perch*, who ere long makes her appearance, *heavy with eggs*, and swimming into the bed she begins to deposit, he swimming by her side depositing the "milt" at the same time. She, as soon as she has finished laying, swims back to deep water again leaving Mr. Perch to take care of the bed, which he does, darting furiously at every fish that approaches, and even striking the hand when put in the bed. In from six to eight days (in warm weather) the eggs begin to hatch, the tail making its appearance first, and then the head. In examining beds just as the fish had finished laying, I found the bottom of the bed *literally covered* with eggs, the eggs covered with a white substance, something similar to frog spawn. I will here state that I am fully persuaded of these facts, viz: that the male fish prepares the bed independent of the female, (for I do not now recollect ever to have seen two fish at work in the same bed,) and that he guards the eggs, and furthermore, that I have seen different females at different times depositing in the same bed; I have also seen eggs fresh laid, eggs partly hatched and a young fry in the same bed, which puts the mother beyond a doubt. Well sir, just at this juncture of affairs, just as my mouth was beginning to "run water," and my eyes to rest on Mr. Perch, with a peculiar longing, just at this time (and I feel even now an "*aching void*" in my *gastronomical proportions*.) we had a memorial of the times of good old Noah, and away went my pond, fish, dam, water, tad-poles, terrapins, and all to parts unknown. "Man was made to mourn," 'tis true, but I didn't spend much time in weeping, but pitched in like a thousand of brick, and rebuilt my old dam together with a new one. The calamity above alluded to, opened my eyes to the necessity of ditching, and I now think that my ponds are secure. The breaking of my dam, however, gave me an opportunity of forming some idea of the growth and increase of my fish, there being a hole in the bed of the trench above the dam a "*right smart sprinkling*" were left behind. I found that the silvers had increased most, the maw mouths next, the red bellies, and then the cats, (these latter growing more than any.) I was unable to find any young "*stone toaters*," or suckers. I have since been informed that they require running water to breed in. Al-

though I must have lost great quantities by the breaking of my dam, I nevertheless procured at least four or five hundred new mouths, the increase of six fish and several thousand of silvers which were replaced in the pond, so that now I have '*lots and cords*' of fish since the construction of my new pond, (which was last spring.) I brought some where between three and five hundred trout from Orangeburg Dist., these were procured when quite small, from a pond owned by Capt. Houser (to whom, by the by, I am much indebted,) and brought up in a barrel of water on the Rail Road. These fish were caught with a small dip net, and averaged from one and one-fourth to one and a half inches in length when put in my pond in May last and I have this month caught the same fish, from six to seven inches long, making a considerable increase in less than one year. I believe that a trout pond can be made to pay best of any other, and should any of your readers wish to try one, I advise them to construct a dam on some clear stream, secure from freshets and muddy water, and having thoroughly stocked it with silvers and red bellies, and other varieties of small fry, then to place in his trout. I do not consider it necessary to feed the trout directly, but to feed the silvers and other fry, thus feeding your trout indirectly. The cat although much derided, is by me reckoned quite a good pond fish, and in my opinion, grows faster than any except the trout. I should, however, prefer them in a pond to themselves. I have also a small pond dug out near a spring, the bottom and sides are of white pipe clay, so that the water is of a milky cast, in which I place several varieties of fish, amongst others, forty trout—they did not do well, however; in fact, the trout disappeared, and in draining it off sometime after, I was unable to find any—thus showing that they require pure, clear water to thrive in. In this pond I intend to try the cat. I prefer a *damed pond* to a dug out one, the banks being natural, they are better suited to the habits of the fish; the latter will do well, however, if constructed rightly. More anon.

Yours, COLUMBUS.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Less Cotton and more Grain.

MR EDITOR:—The watch word with most cotton planters is, how can we increase, its production. Money is sometimes *very grudgingly* spent for a more prolific variety of seed, and every acre of gullied, stunted, impoverished soil is laid under contribution for its production. When the experience of each day but serves

to teach us that too much, by far, is already made, the short crop of the past season being unmistakeable evidence, yielding a great amount of *almighty dollars* than perhaps any previous crops since the article was known. Now, what should this teach us? it is to do as heretofore? I think not, but this will undoubtedly be the effect; every nerve will be strained, means, both lawful and unlawful, resorted to—the *holy sabbath* will be *desecrated* to promote the object in view, and why? because, forsooth, the *price is good*, hence we go on. The goose which laid the golden egg is wantonly destroyed with a like result to the planter, and no effort made to avoid the fatal consequence. It is well worth the inquiry as to the leaders in this policy, the truth of which can not be told, but admirable guessing can be done.

The surrounding indications are numerous and almost unmistakeable, not in what the eyes meet upon the premises, but a total absence of the same. Your eye will scarcely be greeted and delighted by a *nice orchard* and neat *gardens* and a commodious, genteel *dwelling house*. No barn, no stable, no sheds for the protection of stock, the sleek Devon or Ayrshire, is not seen; these perhaps never seen or heard of, unless one of those agricultural periodicals advertising the same, had intruded itself upon the vision of the rapt family, and then what a wonder, especially to the little ones. But the voracious gin house, whose desires were never appeased with the *ample arms* and *pressing embraces* of the screw, monopolize the whole attention of their owner and with unscrupulous avidity appropriates every thing to their own wants, seldom disgorging any of their contents to purposes either of *charity* or *benevolence*, much less the imperative duty of *education* and the *improvement of the mind and morals*. Respectability and pleasure here, and heaven and happiness hereafter, are cheerfully resigned to *hoard a few more dollars* to purchase a little more land, a few more *negroes and mules*, which are already troublesome and vexatious to the owner, and can in no possible sense add to his *respectability, intelligence or happiness*, and his children, with *perverted and jaundiced eye*, pursue the same, or a similar course of policy.

Now, fellow planters, let us pause and think, and under the guidance of past experience, let us start afresh. Drop *one-third* of the land designed for cotton and add it to that designed for grain, purchase *fine*, or improve your own, stock, redeem them from *bogs*, and *ditches*, and *death*, from *starvation* and make your own butter and cheese, as well as much more good *meat*.

nure. Make less cotton and secure a better price, resulting in more money saved at the close of the year. Raise your own pork, grow your own wool, feed and clothe your negroes at home by more *industry and economy*, make your axe handles of *Carolina hickory*, purchase or make improved plows, labor-saving machine, build comfortable houses, plant and improve fine fruit orchards, vegetable and flower gardens, build commodious stables, sheds, barns and granaries. And above all, educate your children, prepare them for usefulness, happiness and pleasures here, and for the mansions of the blest in another world.

At it at once, and should you die before the end is accomplished, you will, in your dying hour, be compensated by the knowledge that you were in the path of duty, and the bare effort will retrieve and secure for you, a more enduring and imperishable memory. But in the more happy event of your living to succeed, your efforts will be crowned with pleasure and profit, and the reward due to all patriotic citizens and benefactors of their race, and especially to the well-being of your children, and their posterity for whom you now labor. C.

Cottage Home, March. 15, 1857.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Buy a good Article.

MR. EDITOR:—With the desire to write something for the Farmer and Planter, I set out with the above caption, though I do not know how many subjects I may write about before I conclude this article.

But to the main subject—*Buy a good article*. My opinion is, that in most of cases, it is best to buy a good article, from the fact that you will be better pleased with it, it will do you more and better service, be more durable, and in the end, last longer than an inferior article.

It is a mistake to which a great many persons are liable, in thinking that a *low priced* article is the cheapest, but on the contrary, if you want a cheap article, buy a "dear one" at the start. It will turn out to be the cheapest in the long run, because it is generally made of good material, and intended to be serviceable.

In purchasing tools or implements for farming, a person should procure a good article. For instance, if you want an axe, get a good one. A hand with a good axe can do more work in less time and with more ease, than he can with a bad one. Again, if you need a pair of drawing chains, get those of the best quality, and you will rarely, if ever, have to stop your plow to cut a stick to mend a broken link, or have to

lose time in sending to the blacksmith's shop in order to have them mended. And the same might be said of almost any other tool used on a farm. Therefore, if you would desire to have your work well done, you ought to have good and suitable tools with which to do it.

In regard to a persons apparel or dress, it is best also, in buying to select good articles. It is true, a person generally has to pay a little more for a good article of dress, but at the same time it will be better for him to do so. Suppose for instance, a man buys a hat, let him buy a good one, and then he will never be ashamed to wear it in any crowd, and it will also look more respectable and last longer than a bad one. The same might be said also, in regard to a coat, a pair of boots, or any thing else of the kind. Hence, if we wish to get the value of our money in trading for any thing, the best policy, I think in most of cases, is to *buy a good article*.

And now, the next thing after buying a good article, is to pay for it, and if possible pay for it at the time you get it. It is just as easy to pay for a thing when you get it, as it is afterwards, and then it will not trouble your mind. I confess, however, that there must necessarily be some exceptions, as no rule works well without exceptions. There are circumstances in which it becomes necessary for a person to go in debt for a while, (I have not been entirely exempt at all times myself.) But my doctrine is, when so involved, to pay up as soon as possible; and when you can *possibly* so arrange it, pay down as you go. By paying the cash, a person can buy an article a little cheaper, generally. When a person once becomes in the habit of paying the cash for what he buys, he will not be so apt to run in debt when he has not got the wherewith to discharge it.

Before closing this article, I would say to all who may see it, that it would be a good rule for every one, and especially a farmer, to keep a little blank book, in which he should set down every cent laid out by him, and also every cent received, so that at the end of every year he would be able by ballancing accounts, to see exactly how he stands in the world. This is a rule I have kept up ever since I have been housekeeping, and I do not think that I have lost anything by it yet. T. F. A.

Calhoun, March, 21st, 1857.

REMARKS.—We publish with pleasure, friend A. for the advice is good, and it would be well for us if every one could follow it. There is economy in purchasing a good, instead of an indifferent article of any kind

and also in advance payments for every thing we purchase, for in so doing we, in nine cases out of ten, save in the reduced price of the article when sold for cash, at least the interest on our money up to the time of credit payment, perhaps more than the interest.— But we cannot get along *generally* without the credit system, as much as is preached against it by those who are able and do pursue a different course. We have wondered that men who are otherwise in the money making line proverbially shrewd, should plow with an old plow-stock tied together with hickory withes—with withes traces and grape vine plow-lines, and instead of a good one, use an old meat ax, whetted with a smooth worn handsaw file, in place of grinding, for fear of losing metal, with every implement on his farm in character. And to carry out his interest-making proclivity, to buy on a credit instead of paying cash in advance. Such men are undoubtedly pursuing a mistaken policy. Thus, differ from old Mrs. Sowell, a good old lady we knew many years ago, when a boy, on the “Golden Grove,” who said to a neighbor, “God knows I would not go in debt *forty pence* for *fifty shillings*”—they will risk *pence* debts for the shillings interest. This *interest* money-making mania reminds us of an anecdote we have heard of a young man who once lived and yet lives in the shape of a miserly old bachelor, hoarding up money for, he knows not who—between the Grove and Saluda. On a certain occasion several young men who were assembled at a place where the “criter” was kept, concluded to “club” and contribute ten cents each for a *large* bowl of Yankee rum toddy—a popular drink at the time. All were in for it but *one*, who, with some persuasion, was brought into the club, but it would not stick; he retired from the crowd, took a seat and seemed to be in a deep meditation. In due time the flowing bowl was brought forth, and by direction, presented first to Mr. —, who seemed not disposed to imbibe, which drew the crowd around him. Says one, come take hold —, you have agreed to contribute, drink; whereupon — sprung to his feet and said, “Boys, I can’t do it, for if I do, my ten cents is gone and the interest forever.”

For the Farmer and Planter.
Salmagundi.

MR. EDITOR:—Since I saw you the other day and ascertained that you had not received a copy of the *Premium List* of the South Carolina State Society for 1857, and therefore could not have published it, I have been in eager and anxious pursuit of one, but my efforts were not successful until last night. It was published by R. W. Gibbes, Columbia, S. C., January 1st, 1857. I should be very glad to have a copy of it in the “Farmer and Planter.” I am glad to see the premium list, as I think much improved compared with that of last year. In regard to the cattle, the premiums are not all offered to the *fancy, high priced breeder*, though he gets twice

or thrice as many as are offered to the real beef and butter raisers of the State. Cattle are only valuable for beef, milk, butter and work, and perhaps I might add, and pleasure to the *fanciers*. As I estimate the matter, the breed or family of cattle that will give most beef, milk, butter, or do most work under the circumstances in which our people are placed, on least feed, and with best health and least liability to disease, are the most desirable to us. Is the premium list, as arranged by the Committee, calculated to bring out the truths connected with this inquiry, to the best advantage? I think not. The Durhams are fine cattle in England, and so they are in Kentucky and in some of the middle and Northern States. But Devons, Durhams, Ayrshires, Brahmins are very different breeds, and cannot all be equally profitable in set of *surroundings*.* The Durhams have been tried in this climate, and our people have decided that under existing circumstances of pasturage, with the present custom of feeding and sheltering, they are much less profitable than the native breeds.— The animal, to be profitable, must be adapted to the climate, pasture, winter care, &c., &c. It is all vain to think of improving the agricultural interests of South Carolina, except by means that will pay. You never can induce a sensible farmer to believe that he is improving when practicing a plan that causes him to spend two dollars to make one. No man will raise many Durham cattle while he can produce a given amount of beef or butter, fifty per cent. cheaper, with native cattle. How can the largest quantity of beef, milk or butter be produced with a given outlay? that is the question. The breed of cattle that the farmer can make most profitable, is the breed. All the rest is mere fancy or guess work. Let our premiums be offered for the largest amount of those products from a given animal, and the exhibitor show the animal and state precisely and exactly what was the cost in labor or money required to effect it. I have very little hope of increased prosperity for our agricultural population by our Society offering premiums for imported domestic animals that come from a different climate, pasturage, &c., &c. The animal, to be profitable, must be adapted to the circumstances that surround it. In place of offering premiums for cattle found profitable in Scotland, England or Kentucky, where climate and circumstances are all so different to ours, I would most respectfully suggest for the consideration of our readers, the *policy* of offering premiums for the best milk cows and fat cattle.

*Too hard for us, friend “Rigmarole.”—P.B.

regardless of breed, and let the competitors make their own selection as to the family they prefer to experiment with. For instance, offer twenty or thirty premiums for milk cows, ranged as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., &c., and grade the premiums accordingly, the competitors giving all the particulars of size of the cow, time of year she calved, her age, how long in milk, what was the feed and how much, the daily yield of milk, weekly yield of butter, &c., &c., and let the award of the premium depend as much or more on the instructive character of the report, as on the excellence of the animal. Let the premiums for fat cattle be arranged on the same principle. Then the competitors would show their animals as belonging to their respective families, or grades or natives, the preference depending on the judgment of the respective competitors. And each one of them would most likely select from the family he supposed most promising of success.

This line of policy, it seems to me, would soon instruct our people not only as to the most profitable family of cattle under their circumstances, but also as to the best and cheapest means of feeding. We should not only know the best breed for us, but would better understand our resources for cattle feeding. My objection to the plan adopted is, because I think our show has more tendency to encourage high priced *fancy* (and I had like to have added *humbug*;) breeders, than the real cattle raisers. If gentlemen that own Devons, or Durhams, or Ayrshires, or even *Brahmins*, think that those breeds are so far superior to *scrubs*, as the price they ask for them indicates, they can have no objection to the plan I propose, for they would take all the premiums, whereas now the *scrubs* and grades must take two-sixths of them.

Mr. Editor, how many Brahmin owners are there in South Carolina? how many Brahmin cattle in the State, or those that have one-fourth Brahmin blood? what proportion do they bear to the common cattle of the country, in numbers? where is the wisdom of giving them one-sixth of all the premiums offered by the State Society? have their milking qualities been tried, as compared with any other breed taken care of in the same way? have their working qualities been tested? do they make more or better beef out of the same feed, than other breeds do? Give us light on these subjects if you can, for as at present informed, I have some indistinct impression that I see "Multicaulus," or smell a "Cashmere Ram."

In the instructions to Judges, accompanying the premium list, "They are required not to

give encouragement to over fed animals."—The Committee certainly did not base that instruction on the observation of the farming stock generally. I think the danger is in the other direction. The form of twenty animals in South Carolina, I imagine, is injured for want of feed for one that is spoiled by over feeding.

The same objections I would urge to the premiums offered for sheep. One-sixth of the premiums are offered for native sheep, and five times as many for imported and foreign varieties. But how is this rewarding sheep to show whether any sheep can be made profitable in South Carolina. What is the cost of one hundred pounds of mutton? which variety will yield it at least expense? which variety are most thrifty and make the best flavored mutton on our grasses and in our climate? what is the cost of producing a pound of fine, or coarse or middling wool? what are our resources for feeding sheep cheaply and healthily? and how keep the dogs off them? This is the sort of information we want. How can the present mode of offering premiums furnish it to us?

Again, there is twenty-four premiums offered for hogs, and they are all for foreign fancy breeds. A native and a grade are not known in the list. Fancy importers must have all encouragement. The common pork raiser must come to the show and buy high priced pigs for breeders; go home and raise his pork and eat or sell it, as his wants require; his necessities furnish all the stimulants to improvement that he needs.

"Cashmere Shawl" Goats run off with all the honors of that department. Old Foggy Bill gets "no place in the picture," though his flesh may taste as palatable, his skin make as good leather; but he has no friend "at Court," he has no new name, he did not come from near Angora, and has no picture in the "new books."

Another rub accompanying the premium list, is in these words: "The Judges will be expected, in all cases, to withhold premiums where the article or animal is not worthy, though there be no competition." This, I think, is a most capital rule and should be strictly enforced and not nullified, as was done at least in one instance the last show, over the unanimous decision of one Committee of Judges.

By the way, right here let me ask, have the Executive Committee the right, or should they have the right to reverse the decision of a Committee of Judges? Does not that power, or ought not that power to rest alone in the general meeting of the Society?

Mr. Editor, I have amused myself with this, but after now writing the foregoing dish of all sorts, I have not time to read it over. I hope there is nothing in it to wound any one, for I feel kind to every man devoted to the good cause. Look over it and do with it what you please. But, sir, let me say again, that *better feeding* is as necessary to the improvement of the domestic animals of South Carolina, as *better breeding*, and I hope the Executive Committee will do nothing to discourage it.

When and where will the reports presented at the last meeting of our Society, be published?*

RICHMOND.

Potts Cove, S. C.

* Can't answer this question.—Ed

For the Farmer and Planter.
The Old House Field.

MR. EDITOR:—We came in possession of the plantation at present owned by us, in January, '36. The old gentleman from whom we purchased it, pointed out to us the field nearest the house, remarking at the same time, "We call that the Old House Field, I want you to keep that field up, never turn it out." He had planted it in corn in the year 1835, 5½ feet, and 2 stalks in each hill, manuring each hill with cotton seed; the stalks looked very much like some we saw in a certain field last year. The object of this communication is to inform the readers of the Farmer and Planter, how we have treated the Old House Field since 1836. This field contains 20 acres, a portion of it spanish oak ridge, being in its virgin state poor, a stiff clay, hard to plow, and almost incapable of sprouting seeds of any kind. The larger portion of the field being of a grey sand soil, originally very fertile, but at the period of which we speak, entirely exhausted. In 1836 we seeded this field down with oats, the spring being very favorable, we reaped a very fair crop. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, at rest. In 42 planted in corn after thoroughly and deeply breaking it up, the poorer portions manured, the crop evidently shewed improvement from rest, as the crop was much better than that of 35 in November of that year (1842), we seeded down with wheat, giving the whole field a pretty liberal coat of cotton seed. The season not being favorable for wheat, our notes inform us that the yield was not quite 5 bushels per acre, the aggregate yield of the field being 93 bushels. 44 and 45 at rest. In 46 in cotton, the poorer portions manured, the aggregate yield, according to gin house weights, 9420 or 471 lbs. per acre. In 46, again in cotton, the greater portion manur-

ed, aggregate yield 12890, or 640 per acre. In 48, planted in cotton again, galled and poorer portions manured; the crop looked promising up to the 16th of June, when a hail storm so injured the stand that no account was taken of the yield. In 49 planted in corn, the crop good, estimated at 20 bushels per acre. In November, seeded down with wheat, with a light broadcast coat of cotton seed, aggregate yield 169 bushels, or nearly 8½ bushels per acre. In '51, in cotton without manure -- no notes of the yield this year, but our impression is, the yield was better than the crop of '47. In '52, cotton again; we failed in getting a good stand, the seasons being very unfavorable, aggregate yield 11630, or 584 lbs. per acre. In '53, planted in corn, 3½ feet, one stalk in a hill, the yield equal to that '49. In '54, seeded down with oats, the yield very good. At rest until October, '55, then broken up with a two-horse turning plow, and in November seeded down with wheat;* the freezes of that winter injured the stand, the consequence of which the yield was light, though the grain was very fine; after the wheat crop was removed and the hogs got the benefit of the pasture, the field was sown down with peas, at the rate of 3 pecks to the acre, the crop of pea-vines was good; in October last we turned the pea-vines under with a two horse plow. This year (1857,) we have the galled portions of this field well manured and bedded up for cotton, if the seasons be favorable we anticipate considerable improvement in yield, of which your readers shall be informed in due time, should we live.

SPARROWGRASS.

*This is tasking the House Field heavily, friend "Sparrowgrass," but nevertheless it seems to improve all the time.—Ed. F. P.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Agricultural Education, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—With pleasure I have read in your paper, the letter addressed to the people of South Carolina, by my friend, R. Black, Esq. My gratification is not because I think Mr. Black's plan of a College at all practicable at present, but because the production of the letter is evidence that Mr. Black is studying *how* to improve the agricultural prosperity of South Carolina. I know Mr. B.'s intelligence, have full faith in his purity of purpose and patriotism, and therefore feel no small degree of joy at having so able a co-laborer in the good cause I have been, in my poor way, striving to promote for now *these good many years*.

Men will not take physic and observe prescriptions until they feel that they are sick. I

apprehend the agricultural population of our State are too well satisfied that they know *about all that is knowable* of the subject of their calling, to be capable of being taught by learned professors, my friend must "begin lower down." The foundation must be laid before he can key the arch, or arrange the finish of the cove, or ornaments of the tower. Boys must be learned past A, B, C, before they can profit much by the teaching in South Carolina College. The letters C O W, must be accompanied either with the life-like likeness, or the living being, before the learner can have any clear and proper conception of the animal named.

Our people want more *reliable facts* and less theories, more *ocular demonstrations*, less newspaper puffing humbugs. If "Cashmere Shawl Goat" hair or wool is worth \$8.50. to \$10 a pound, let the people see when and where sold, and the cash received. If Devon, or Durham, or Brahmin cattle, are worth ten or twenty times as much as common cattle, let us see it, make us feel it. How much more milk, or butter, or beef, or how much more work will they do on a given amount of boiled peas, corn meal and hay, or turnips, or any other food? How are they better adapted to our circumstances, than the breeds that are native? The same as to hogs. How much more pork can the Suffolk men, or Essex men, or Berkshire men, make out of a given amount of human labour and soil fertility, than those who raise the common hogs? These are the sort of facts, which, when sufficiently numerous, will furnish the necessary preparatory education which will enable our people to profit by College teaching, of the great philosophical principles which explain how these effects are obtained. You must convince our people of the *stubborn truthfulness* of your premises, before you can make them care a straw worth for the rational of your verbal demonstration.

The State Agricultural Society I expect to bring out, and lay up the very class of facts of which I am speaking, but if our Executive Committee continue to follow in the wake of other Societies, and merely follow the *fashion* in arranging their premium list instead of studying our wants, and offering the premiums in such way as to elicit the truths we need most, I fear that the *great, good and important* work of improvement will be delayed, yet a long time.

I shall be glad to see an agricultural professorship established in the South Carolina College, whose duty it should be to lecture to the students of the College one half of the year,

and travel in the State and study its mineralogy, geology and agriculture the other six months. I think this arrangement made permanent until we are prepared to make an onward step, might accomplish much good and prepare the way for friend Black's College, which I "*calculate*" will not attain its highest usefulness before the near approach of the end to the next century, if then.

I should be pleased to know of friend Black, how many turnips he can make to the acre, or rather how much weight or measure, at what expense; and how much beef or other animal products he can get from them per bushel, hundred, weight or ton, cooked or raw? I hope he will consent to join me in this sort of humble labor, at least a part of his leisure time until he gets his College under way.

AGRICOLA.

Coffee an Antidote for Poison.

The New York Daily News contains some remarks by Dr. Max Langenshwarz, which are introduced by him as follows:

"A very few persons, and I believe but a small number of medical men, know that Coffee is one of the most important antidotes to many deadly poisons, and to a great many ordinary drugs. This remarkable fact leads to serious considerations, many persons receiving the right remedies, but not being prohibited from taking Coffee, destroy the intended effects of their medicine, become worse, and lead the physician to change the right treatment into a false and perhaps unhappy one—while the simple knowledge of the above fact would have contributed to ameliorate their state and to save them. But far more important is to know that the fatal results of many accidental, spontaneous or criminal empoisonments could be stopped almost instantly by administering that simple antidote, Coffee, while the loss of time in calling a physician, &c., is often the only cause of the loss of life."

The Doctor enumerates a large number of poisonous substances which may be certainly overcome by the remedy proposed. Among them are Laudnum or Opium, Hemlock, Iodine, Tansy Oil, Borax, all kinds of poisonous Mushrooms, Lettuce, Wild Rosemary, &c. &c. &c.

"All the effects of those substances are almost instantly destroyed by administering what we call 'tincture of raw coffee,' or even by a simple decoction of raw green coffee, a preparation costing about nothing, and which, therefore, ought to be kept ready in every house and in the poorest family. The following is the very simple way to get that tincture: Take a quarter of a pound of green Coffee (common Domingo the best) and boil it with one quart of water till it is reduced to one pint—then put the whole (berries and liquid) in a quart bottle, add one pint of alcohol and shake it from time to time a little. That's all. This

tincture gets stronger from day to day, and will, if the bottle is well corked, keep for many years without changing. If to the pint of alcohol (about ten minutes before mixing it with the coffee decoction) you add a little spirits of camphor, say two tablespoons full, you will not only double and treble the anti-poisonous quality of the tincture, but this preparation will then be invaluable and certain antidote.

"The compound saving-tincture (of green coffee and camphor) is, in the respective cases of poisoning, to be administered naturally and by clyster; the internal dose about ten or twelve drops in a tea-spoonfull of water every five minutes, and every fifteen minutes when the patient begins to recover. Larger, and even very large, doses may be given, if the danger of life is imminent.

"The ordinary cooked coffee (roasted, ground and boiled or filtered) is in the most cases without any effect, and in some cases even dangerous. In a very few cases only, and particularly as an antidote to opium, I found it highly useful. The principle substance acting so powerfully in the green tincture, is a kind of coffee-oil developed in raw berries." As to other poisons, the Doctor remarks:

"In a general toxic'ogle, soon to be published, I shall give the antidotes to all other poisons known at present; but it may be useful to remark, that in about all cases, of poisoning by metallic substances, (as, for example, arsenic, copper, verdigris, &c.) the best and surest is to employ instantly a simple pap of common soap—that is, pieces of soap stamped with water to a kind of paste. A part of this paste diluted with a larger quantity of water, will serve for soap—clysters, which in such cases must be administered every five or ten minutes. If the jaw-bones are spasmodically closed, or the swallowing of the thick paste proves impossible, the same thing, or diluted soap water, must be administered through the mouth as well as it can."

To Fatten Horses.

Every horseman knows that a horse looks twenty per cent. better if fattened in a short time than if several months are employed in the process. I don't believe in loading a horse down with fat—they do better in medium condition. A horse, if not very thin, can be put in fine condition in three weeks. But a narrow-headed, yard-necked, narrow-breasted light-quartered animal, if he has never been fat, will give you two or three months' task: and he will look the better for all the flesh you may put on him.

To fatten a poor horse quickly is no easy task. It is to be done by a variety of the best feed, and with close attention in giving it. Many persons feed sufficiently liberal, and yet their horses are low in flesh, simply because of the careless and irregular manner in which it is given out. When I wish to fatten a poor horse, I put his stable in a neat and clean condition, and commence by giving him small feeds of corn and oats, (whichever he takes best,) every two hours, from the time of rising in the morn-

ing till I retire at night—say six or eight feeds a day—taking care so to feed that he will always eat with a relish, and be hungry for the next meal. At no time do I suffer his food to lay by him; if he leaves any I take it from him and stand till he asks for it. For the first ten days I am careful not to let him get quite all he will eat. There is no better way of getting a horse's appetite up to the fattening point than to feed very often on good clean feed. By paying strict attention for ten days, you will have him fairly under way; and this is the most difficult part of the task. If at any time he gets cloyed, so that he refuses to eat, let him stand till he gets hungry.

During this time his stable must be kept clean and comfortable. He should have but little hay, but as much pure soft water as he will drink three times a day. Salt all the time at his will. He must be curried thoroughly once every day. Few men curry a horse as it should be done. Take your curry-comb in your hand and with it make a quick motion back and forth, pass all over your horse, getting to the skin, and removing the dirt therefrom; then pass all over more gently with comb and brush, replacing the hair and finish with the naked hand—putting every hair to its place.

Never give medicines of any kind—you can succeed better without. If I wish to reduce a horse in flesh in the least possible time I should bleed and physic. If you have the time to spare it will be better employed in scalding or grinding your grain, and feeding warm mash, &c. It appears that friend Munson has little faith in our no-doctoring advice. If he finds the oil to answer, I advise him to stick to it, for if he does nothing worse than to pour a pint of grease down a horse that has a touch of belly-ache, he will hardly loose any. I have known it employed for thirty years—it is like much to a stone bruise—does neither good nor harm.

[*Prairie Farmer.*]

From the New England Farmer Small Matters Worth Knowing.

BY PROF J. A. NASH.

Corn planted three feet apart each way, gives 30½ hills to the rod, 4840 to the acre, and 48,400 to a ten-acre field. Allowing 5½ hills to the rod for the worms and crows, it would leave 24 hills to the rod, 4000 to the acre, and 40,000 to a ten-acre field.

Planting four feet apart each way, gives 199-64 hills to the rod, 3062½ to the acre, and 30,625 to a ten-acre field. Whether the crows and worms would find as many hills four feet apart, is not a matter for mathematical calculation, but supposing they should destroy 62½ hills to the acre, there would be left 19 hills to the rod, 3000 to the acre, and 30,000 to a ten-acre field.

It is manifest that about 4000 hill are to be expected from 3 feet planting, and about 3000 from 4 feet. A pint to a hill on three feet planting, will give 62½ bushels to the acre. A quart to the hill, (and I would quite as soon undertake to get a quart from four feet planting as a pint from three feet,) will give 93½ bushels, allow-

ing 4000 hills to have escaped all accidents in one case, and 3000 in the other. The corn plant seems to have no objection to two or three very near neighbors; but it warts all others to be remote:—as if it would say to anything within less than four feet, except its bosom companion of the same hill, as Diogenes in his tub said to King Philip—"out of my sunlight."

Owing to this strange sort of propensity, if I may so call it or rather owing to the unknown causes—possibly to the generation of vegetable warmth, as pigs profit by each others' animal heat in a cold winter's night—four stalks of corn will grow quite as luxuriantly in the smallest space possible, as one of them would have grown alone; but are annoyed and put back if other hills are too near. Nothing is lost by planting the kernels in a hill thickly together. I would as soon have a corn-planter that should leave them in actual contact, as one that would scatter them over a square foot. Whether, like the pigs, they keep each other warm, by close packing, each generating a kind of vital heat, by which all the others are benefited, or what may be the cause, I know not; but the fact is certain, that three or four stalks in a circular inch will do as well, and each will put forth as extended roots and as broad leaves and as long stalks, and just about as many and as full ears as if there were but one.*

It would seem as if there was an influence of corn plants upon each other, calorific, electrical or some other, not yet known, favorable within short distances only, and that for this reason, whatever it may be, nothing is lost by putting the seed in juxtaposition. But much has been lost in this country, both in the increase of labor, and in the diminution of crop, by planting the hills too thickly. Four feet each way giving in round numbers, 3000 hills to the acre is the best distance. If the corn be of a very small kind, it may be nearer together. But who wishes to raise such corn, unless it be some cold mountain region, much exposed to May and September frosts? Or you wish to grow a corn crop on hard, uncomfortable land to till it may be well to fill the soil with manure and plant 3 1-2 feet instead of 4, calculating to raise the heat of the soil by the fermenting manure as a sort of compensation for shutting out the sun, and so to get your allowance of corn by the cultivation of as small a piece as possible. But in proper land, ordinarily manured, 4 feet planting will give more corn with less labor.

In 3 feet planting, the length of row is 5 1-2 rods to the square rod, 880 rods to the acre, and 8800 rods to a ten-acre field. In 4 feet planting, the length of a row 4 1-2 rods to the rod, 660 rods to the acre, and 6600 to a ten-acre field. To plow out, or to cultivate a ten-acre field, planted at 3 feet, twice to a row, the horse walks 55 miles; in plowing ten acres, at 4 feet, he walks 41 miles, 80 rods.

In planting a ten-acre lot, at 3 feet, the planter walks 27 1-2 miles. In planting the same, at 4 feet, he walks 20 miles, 200 rods. If in planting in the old way with the hoe and ponch it requires five distinct motions to a hill, it will

require 242,000 for a ten-acre lot, at 3 feet; and 153,625 for planting the same at 4 feet. On land not uncommonly feasible, the latter would be ten good days' work; and the former, at the same rate of time per hill would be upwards of sixteen; but as one would plant hills near each other in little less time, say fifteen.

If there should ever be brought into use a horse-planter, which would plant two rows at a time, and be so light of draft as to be easily drawn by one horse, and would yet do its work well, this work could be done in one day by a single horse and a man. The travel, in case of 3 feet planting would be 14 1-4 miles; and, in case of 4 feet, would be 10 miles, 100 rods.

The expectation of such a planter would appear *visionary* to the most men; and so did that of a steamboat to the contemporaries of Robert Fulton.

J. N.

Why the Farmer should give heed to the Man of Science.

The following judicious remarks are from the conclusion of an able lecture by Prof. Tounmey, upon chemistry as applied to agriculture: [Cotton Planter.

In conclusion, allow me to say one word upon the apparent indifference with which agriculturists, as a body, listen to the teachings of science.

Rural pursuits are far less favorable to speculative states of mind than those of the manufacturer, and hence, whilst the latter has pressed chemistry into his service, the cultivator of the soil is too often contented to pursue his own chance directed processes unaided by the light of science.

This unnatural divorcement of science and agriculture, has often arisen from not distinguishing between agriculture as a science, and agriculture as an art.

The man of science investigates one department, and the cultivator of the soil practices the other. Odium is often brought upon what is called scientific farming by the failure of men of science, when they attempt the practice of agriculture. Now, I believe that, in general, it will be found that it was not the science, but the common sense of such men that was at fault. The practice requires a different training, and however sound his principles, the mere man of science fails for want of it when he attempts to try his own principles practically. Liebig, I apprehend, would make but a sorry plowman, yet the world has listened to his teachings. In all the arts of civilization this division of labor is recognized. The anatomist points out, from his knowledge of the hoof, the best mode of shoeing horses, but no one would think of employing him to put his principles in practice. The chemist informs the tanner of those substances that contain the largest amount of tannin, and explains the rationale of all his processes, yet the chemist is rarely expected to be able to produce leather from the raw hide, nor is the utility of knowledge called in question on this account.

Now, let this but be properly understood amongst us, and there will be an end to the sneers

*Doubtful with our southern corn.—ED. F. & P.

at "book-farming," nor shall there be any longer cause to complain of the proverbial tardiness with which practical agriculturists avail themselves of the discoveries of chemical science.

It only remains for me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to bid you God-speed in the great work that you have commenced, in constructing for the South a Southern system of agriculture; everything around you calls for it—you climate, not less than your staple productions, calls for it. You can scarcely apply to your soils the experience of any other country. You must conduct experimental researches for yourselves, and upon those guided by the willing hands of science, you may erect a system that will elevate the agriculture of our country to the position nature has plainly indicated the South should occupy.

Iron Bands for Cotton Bales.

The Montgomery papers are calling public attention to McComb's Iron Cotton Tie. In looking over the advertisement of Mr. James Beattie, who offers this improvement for public use, we do not perceive the mode by which the invention of Mr. McComb proposes to reduce the obdurate properties of iron to economical practice but we are certain that if the inventor has been successful he will have rendered valuable service to our cotton region. The advantages claimed for his mode of packing our chief agricultural product are thus set forth by the advertisement. It is said they have been proven and corroborated by those who have used the Tie.

"1st. It is cheaper than rope, as I have shown and to an extent that would be an object to any planter, for this difference in price is not at all the advantage; the hoops bought at 8½ cents would, at the present price of cotton, be sold at 12½ thus making a profit of about thirty cents per bale; hence, all other things being equal, this, of itself, is a sufficient reason for believing that it will be adopted in the place of rope; but—

"2d. It is protection against destruction by fire. We are all aware that a bale of cotton burns but slowly until the rope gives way, when it instantly becomes a mass of flame; whereas, the iron tie would so confine it that, although the entire surface may be burnt over, the bale could be saved; and so true is this, that it is not doubted but that had the cotton lately destroyed in Mobile been tied with hoop iron, the owners would not have to mourn the loss of nearly a million of dollars.

"3d. The hoop being non-elastic, the impression given by the press is retained while rope yields from 25 to 33½ per cent; and as one rope stretches more than another, the bales are in consequence, uneven.

"4th. The iron-tie cannot rot or break, as rope does.

"5th. Four iron ties are put on, by common hands in the same time that one rope can be tied."—*Mobile Register*.

The Italians say, "Time is a silent file."

Beautify your Home.

Every man should do his best to own a home. The first money which he can spare ought to be invested in a dwelling, where his family can live permanently. Viewed as a matter of economy, that is important, not only because he can ordinarily build cheaper than he can rent, but because of the expense caused by a frequent change of residence. A man who in early life build a home for himself and family, will save some thousands of dollars in the course of twenty years, besides avoiding the inconvenience and trouble of removals. Apart from this, there is something agreeable to our better nature in having a home that he call our own. It is a form of property that is more than property. It speaks to the heart, enlists the sentiments, and ennobles the possessor. The associations that spring up around it, as the birth-place of children—as the scene of life's holiest emotions—as the sanctuary where the spirit cherishes its purest thoughts, are sure as all value; and whenever their influence is exerted, the moral sensibilities are improved and exalted. The greater part of our happiness to-day is increased by the place where we were happy on yesterday, and that, sensibly, scenes and circumstances gather up a store of blessedness for the weary hours of the future! On this account, we should do all in our power to make home attractive. Not only should we cultivate such tempers as serve to render its intercourse amiable and affectionate, but we should strive to adorn it with those charms good sense and refinement so easily impart to it. We say easily, for there are persons who think that a home think that a home cannot be beautified without a considerable outlay of money. Such people are in error. It cost little to have a neat flower garden, and to surround your dwelling with those simple beauties which delight the eye far more than expensive objects. If you will let the sunshine and dew adorn your yard, they will do more for you than any artist. Nature delights in beauty. She loves to brighten the landscape and make it agreeable to the eye. She hangs the ivory around the ruin, and over the stump of a withered tree twines the graceful vine. A thousand arts she practices to animate the senses and please the mind. Follow her example, and do for yourself what she is always laboring to do for you. Beauty is a divine instrumentality. It is one of God's chosen forms of power. We never see creative energy with something beyond mere existence, and hence the whole universe is a teacher and inspirer of beauty. Every man was born to be an artist so far as the appreciation and enjoyment of beauty are concerned, and he robs himself of one of the precious gifts of his being if he fails to fulfill this beneficent purpose of his creation.—*Southern Times*.

Wood Ashes saturated with chamber lye, forms an exceedingly valuable manure. By attention to the saving and mixing of these two material, a quantity of rich manure may be annually obtained at the homestead of every farm, equal in quantity add high fertilizing properties to a ton of Peruvian Guano, costing fifty or sixty dollars.—*Ohio Valley Farmer*.

Preparing Bones for Manure.

A great obstacle to the use of bones as manure, in this country, has heretofore been the expense of preparing them. The modes usually adopted have been to crush them in mills designed for the purpose, or to mix them with sulphuric acid. Latterly the process of pulverizing by steam has been resorted to in Britain, and where large quantities are to be prepared, it is plan may be more economical than either of the other named. But we cannot see why bones may not be more cheaply pulverized by fermentation. In a fresh state, they contain a large per centage of nitrogen, which under favorable circumstances causes them to undergo a strong fermentation. We have known a few instances of their being mixed with unleached woodashes in a heap with a covering of muck to absorb the gases which might be evolved; the mass soon began to heat, and by being turned over a few times, the bones became sufficiently reduced for use as manure. A writer in the *North British Agriculturist* gives an account of a mode adopted by him for reducing bones which is worthy of notice. He says:

"A quantity of bones, in a crushed state, was mixed with an equal bulk of common sand, and well watered; the whole was then covered over with a coating of coal ashes about six inches thick; this was done to prevent as much as possible the escape of ammonia. In a few days after, I found however, that the moistened bones began to generate intense heat, which soon brought on putrefaction. The size of the heap next showed to have lessened considerably, and on being examined into, the bones were found to have disappeared, save a small portion of the outside: even these were corroded from the effects produced by internal decomposition. In fine, the appearance of the heap was changed to a blue, mouldy, gelatinous substance, which if touched with the back of a spade, or even rubbed between the hands, could be reduced to a fine powdery texture.

[*Albany Cultivator.*]

From the Southern Cultivator.

Botts in Horses.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The greatest remedy in the world for the cure of Botts in horses: Take the root of Jerusalem Oak, or "Worm Seed," as it is commonly called, and boil it into a tea, which is easily done by mixing a little water with and setting it on the fire. Give horse two quarts of the tea about milk warm, mixed with a little molasses or sugar. As it will operate on him like a charm by giving instant relief, and destroying the botts, the worm seed or Jerusalem Oak is the great sovereign remedy for worms in either the human family or other animals and seems to have been particularly designed by the Great Creator of the Universe as such. It is the main ingredient which is used in all vermifuges for the destruction of worms in children, and is found in almost every farm in the United States, growing about the corners of the fences, and is known by the great multitude of seed which it bears and its pecu-

liar smell; it has a large root, and is a weed which dies in the fall and comes up again in the spring.

WM. B. TROTTER.

February, 1857.

Live Fences.—Statement of William N. White, of Athens, Clark County, Georgia.—The single white "Macartney" rose. I find, in this region, forms an excellent hedge. The double-flowered variety is also good for the purpose, and has the advantage of the beauty of its flower, but I think the single one preferable in case of management.

This plant is an evergreen, with us, and is easily grown from cuttings. It is very thorny, and of a beautiful foliage. It never dies out at the bottom, whether pruned or not, and is very hardy, and of luxuriant growth. The most satisfactory fence can be made with this, by setting good chestnut or cedar posts, 8 feet apart, with their small ends charred and planted 2½ or 3 feet in the ground. Upon this, form the usual paling fence, or nail a good wide bottom board, and finish the fence with stout wire strained through the holes in the posts. The wire fence may be four feet high. The plants should be rooted cuttings, and may be located at first, even 8 feet apart, and by layering and training the bottom shoots, if the ground is kept in good order, in three years, it will repel every intruder. It is better, where plants are abundant, to set them out 4 feet apart.

The hedge requires less pruning than any other to keep it impenetrable. The holly would also make an efficient and beautiful hedge, were it not so difficult to transplant. My own hedge of Macartney rose, when three years old, trained on a common fence of rails and palings, forms a barrier perfectly secure, and has proved very ornamental.

[*Laurenceville Herald.*]

Sharpening Edge Tools.—We translate the following from a German Scientific Journal, for the benefit of our mechanics and agricultural labors: "It has been long known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid; then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so as that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained. Of late this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman at the beginning of his noon spell or when he leaves off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidified as above, the cost of which is almost nothing.—This saves consumption of time and labor in whetting, which moreover speedily wears on the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated would be found specially advantageous for sickles and scythes."—*Mark Lane Express.*



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VIII, No. 5, : : : : May, 1857.

The Law of Newspapers.

We would call the especial attention of subscribers who intend discontinuing their paper without paying up all arrearages, to the following:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers the publisher can continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they settle their bill, and order the papers discontinued.

4. If any subscriber removes to another place without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The court has decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of an intentional fraud.

The Premium List of the S. C. Agricultural Society

Will be found in this number of our paper. Our remarks on the list, and the reasons for it not appearing earlier, so far as the Executive Committee were concerned, as given by the Secretary, Col. GAGE, have already—in the April number—been given to our readers. Each one will now be able to judge for himself on examining the list. Being aided by the suggestions of the members of the Society, and from more experience, the Committee will doubtless be able yearly to improve their list so as, we hope, to satisfy every one, though a difficult task.

Weeds---Continued.

Broomsedge is down on us in favor of weeds. He and Laurens are formidable competitors, and we shall have to poise our lance more carefully, and nerve ourselves for the contest. We hope we shall not have all the combat to ourselves, and that others will be induced to join in the controversy. We call on the knight of the Chinquepin Ridge to come to our rescue.

If there was any authority in names, we should be disposed to question the correctness of our opinion. But names, however honora-

ble or noble, can never sanction error. Truth is mighty and will prevail; and

“Doubly is he armed
Who has his quarrel just.”

The more we have considered the subject, the more we are persuaded of the correctness of our opinion. We never have had clearer convictions on any subject, that weeds are a blight and a blot on Southern agriculture. They are a mammoth evil which prey on the vitals of the whole country, and have tended more than any other cause to the impoverishment of our lands, and the prevention of the introduction of a good system of husbandry. It pervades the whole Southern county, and no effort has been made to get rid of it. It is sanctioned by custom—universal custom and usage, and has all the force and inveteracy of a fixed and confirmed habit. And now when public attention is directed towards it and the evil is attacked in its strong hold, the cry is,

“Great is Diana of Ephesus.”

You must not call in question the established opinions and usages of society. But the authority of the names, nor the sanctions of public opinion should never deter an ardent lover and seeker after truth, from exposing error, no matter how general its prevalence or venerable its sanctions. But we are not driven to this necessity in this controversy. We think we have shewn that the practice of all other countries are opposed to weeds. In this respect we form an exception to the agricultural history and experience of the whole world; and we hold it is incumbent on those who advocate and defend the practice, to shew wherein our system of agriculture should be different from all other countries. If this fact be conceded, and we think it unquestionable, the whole burden of proof falls on the shoulders of the defendants, for the principles which govern the question, are the same every where. The advocates, therefore, have to shew what there is peculiar in our agriculture which makes our system an exception to the whole world.

In order to bring the question more fully up for discussion, we shall at the risk of some repetition, give in a condensed form, the arguments we used in support of our opinion.

In our previous articles we attempted to prove that the practice of all other agricultural countries, except our own, was opposed to weeds. We cited the example of England and other countries, who at an early period of their history, adopted the system of *naked* or *dead* fallow, in order to get rid of them. We could even go farther back and cite Roman agricul-

ture, from which, perhaps, the English system was borrowed in support of this practice. So that we may say that the agricultural history of the world "from time immemorial, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," is opposed to weeds. The term "*noxious*" has always been applied to them. They have always been regarded as pests to the land, and drawing the substance of the soil which ought to go to the sustenance of the crop. Hence the system of dead fallow or the cultivation of the land for twelve months previous to planting the crop, in order to get rid of them. This system was so wedded by custom, and was so universally practiced for long ages in the history of England, that the national mind had not the discernment to discover that the same object, to wit: the destruction of weeds, could be accomplished by the *interposition* of a crop, as by naked culture. Like the Dutch nation, they continued to carry the pumpkin in one end of the bag and a rock in the other, to market, till a nobleman by the name of Townsend, within the last half century made the discovery and substituted the *fallow* crop instead of the dead fallow. This was indeed a great discovery, and has created an entire renovation in their system of farming. But it did not abate their hostility against weeds; they still continue to war against them to the knife and to extermination, the fallow crop being as effectual in their destruction as the dead fallow, together with the clear addition of the fallow crop, which has increased their agricultural productions millions of pounds sterling. Both these systems had the same object in view, to wit: the cleansing the land from the pollution of weeds.

We cited also, the practice of the grass regions of our country as opposed to weeds. Hay and weeds cannot exist together. Grasses, in order to be converted into hay, are cut in a succulent condition, and therefore, the weeds which come up among them are thereby destroyed. The culture of hay grasses, therefore, are *cleansing* crops, and rid the land of these pests; if suffered to grow together, the quality of the hay would be deteriorated, and the quality of their product diminished. Hence, one great cause of the difficulty, and failure in introducing the hay grasses into cultivation at the South. Our lands are so infested with the seed of weeds, which swarm in millions in the spring, as to occupy the whole surface of the earth and smother the young and tender grass we attempt to introduce. The only way we can destroy them, is to apply the scythe while

in a succulent condition, and even this is ineffectual on account of the immense swarms that infest our lands. The one being indigestible to our soil and climate, and the other probably are exotic, the contest is a feeble one, and is sure to terminate in favor of the more hardy native plant.

We conclude, therefore, that the argument, so far as drawn from precedent against weeds, is conclusive. The practice of all other countries of the whole world, and "the rest of mankind" is and has been from time immemorial, a war against them. Theirs has been a constant, unremitted and vigilant warfare, and so long as an enemy remained in the field, they have not ceased to eradicate and exterminate them. Their whole system of farming, seems to have been founded on a determination to destroy them. They could not afford to improve their lands, and suffer weeds to get the principal benefit of such improvement. They could not afford to expend money and labor in making and applying manure, and see weeds run away with the profit. They could not bear the idea of working to raise a crop of weeds, that would neither afford sustenance to man nor beast, nor land. No wonder, therefore, that their system was one of unmitigated warfare and destruction. As an evidence of the constant hostility of the English system of farming against weeds. We copy the following directions and injunctions from an English work:

"One thing is particularly to be observed, viz: not to suffer weeds to perfect their seed; for were that permitted, their seed would shed upon the ground and lay a foundation for a seven years crop."

This is precisely our practice and constitutes the striking difference between our system of agriculture to that of all other countries and we believe is the principal cause of the flourishing condition of the one and the ruinous state of the other. We have only to compare the production of other countries, and the constantly improving condition of their lands, with the deterioration and depreciation of ours, to be convinced that there is a cause, a radical cause for the great difference.

We say the difference is striking not only in the results, but in the mode. Theirs is a *clean* culture and ours is a *foul* culture. The fallow crop which succeeded the dead fallow, is a cleansing process. Not only the weeds but the seed of them are destroyed. By our system they are perpetuated by their going to seed every year, our land is literally infested with them. Almost every inch, certainly every foot of soil rears

a weed, which goes to seed and swarm in millions to rob the land and the crop.

But it is said that the fallow crop system as pursued in England and in other countries, is not applicable to our arid climate on account of the excess of moisture of those countries. If the converse of the proposition were stated to wit: that *foul* culture were better than *clean*, we conceive the error of the opinion would be obvious. Because it is almost self-evident that clean culture is applicable to all plants and every variety of soil. The want of it is we believe the great evil of Southern agriculture and has made our system of husbandry so unfruitful when compared with other countries. In fact we plant more land than we can cultivate well, and the inevitable consequence is foul and imperfect culture. But it would be unfair to agree from the universality of the practice that foul culture was preferable to clean. Let the practice be abandoned, the result would in a very short time shew a different state of things. We confidently believe the product of our lands would be doubled. But this would involve a radical change in our whole system of farming.

We said the evil was in suffering weeds to go to seed and thereby being perpetuated. This is mainly the case on our stubble lands and even on our arable lands with some crops.

We now propose the remedy. It is well known that it is the practice in all the clover regions of the North, that plant is made the fallow or cleansing crop for wheat. The effect of it is to occupy the land to the exclusion of all other plants, as well as to enrich it by the decomposed matter it returns to the earth. In this way those innumerable hordes of noxious weeds that infest our lands and suck out its very vitals, are prevented and destroyed, and all the sustenance and resources of the land go to the support of the crop. For our part we are so well convinced of the truth and correctness of this theory and practice, and the great mischief and loss which has been occasioned by preferring the foul to the clean culture, that if we had the power we would wage a war of utter extermination against all noxious weeds. But I will not dwell any longer on the evils, but will endeavor to shew the remedy.

We must adopt the Northern or European practice of a cleansing crop before we can get rid of them. We need not go back to the universally abandoned practice of Europe and adopt the naked or dead fallow where the land was cultivated a whole year previous to planting

the crop, in order to get rid of them. And although we cannot introduce the cleansing crop of the North, we have a plant indigenous to our soil and climate which is equal in every respect as a cleansing crop and as a meliorator to the land as the clover of the North. That plant is the *cow pea*. Nature seems to have given it to us as a substitute for the grasses of more Northern climates, as a forrage crop for our stock and as a fertiliser to our exhausted lands and lastly, as a means of getting rid of our greatest enemy—the weed. When its remarkable qualities and adaptations for this purpose are fully developed, it will be regarded as the greatest blessing a kind Providence would bestow on us—but we must leave this interesting branch of the subject to a subsequent number.

Osage Orange.

A subscriber writes us: "I am now expecting a gallon of Osage Orange seed, and as I am not acquainted with their cultivation, I wish you to give me some information how to proceed, if you have had any experience in that line." To which we reply, we have had but little experience in the cultivation of the Osage Orange. Can any of our readers who are posted up, give us light? Much has been written and is now being published in our agricultural exchanges, about the Osage Orange hedge, which some much approve of, whilst others condemn, and from all we have seen, we should prefer either the Cherokee, Microphylla, or the McCartney Rose, as a hedge plant.

In the 5th volume of the "*Farmers Register*," page 86, we find the following remarks on the Orange: "The Osage Orange trees are readily raised from the seed, which, unlike those of the common thorn, requires no preparation. On the contrary, they vegetate with certainty in 2 or 3 weeks after planting. With tolerable care the seedlings will grow 2 or 3 feet in height the first season; after which they are to be removed from the nursery rows to the place designed for the hedge. Fifty of the large Orange-shaped berries yield at least a pound of seed, or from eight to ten thousand grains. It is the usual practice to place the sets from twelve to fifteen inches apart in a single row." In speaking of the vegetating of the seed in two or three weeks, we presume the writer alludes to those that are fresh or first taken from the fruit. We think we have seen it somewhere recommended to *freeze*, or *steep*, some time in warm water, dry seed, to insure a certain and early vegetation.

The following address to the Executive Committee, we clip from the "*South-Carolinian*." We have not received any answer to it from the Committee, but if "A few life members" had been subscribers to the *Farmer and Planter*, they would have been saved the trouble of writing the address, by reading an article from "*One of the Committee*," which we published in our February number, from which it will appear that the Committee do not consider themselves "obliged" to furnish life members with any paper longer than

they continued to publish the *Agriculturist*, which, it seems, was only started to be published one year as an experiment, and at the expiration of which time, if found to be inexpedient, to be abandoned. "One of the Committee" says:

"Under the Constitution of the State Agricultural Society, it became the duty of the Executive Committee to establish an Agricultural Journal wherever and whenever in their opinion it should be deemed expedient. It was announced in the first number that 'all the arrangements for one year were completed and guaranteed,' and that the Journal would be sent free to all life members who had paid up their dues. No one could argue from this announcement, that the Executive Committee was pledged to continue to publish the Journal, when experience had taught them it was inexpedient."

We hope, however, for the satisfaction of the life members who believe and contend that in agreeing to become such, a part of the conditions were, that they should be entitled to the journal of the Society free, as well as to have free access to the Society's grounds, that the Committee will let them again hear from them on the subject.

To the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN: We observe with regret that you have found it expedient to suspend the publication of the *South Carolina Agriculturist*. We highly appreciate the stimulus given to agricultural pursuits by the annual State Fair, but consider the purposes of the society, especially the advancement of agricultural knowledge, best subserved by the circulation of good periodicals; and would respectfully suggest that during the discontinuance of its publication, you subscribe for Major Seaborn's paper, or some other, and send a copy to each life member of the society, as we consider you obliged to do.

A FEW LIFE MEMBERS Of the Agricultural Society.

Our Book Table.

We are greatly obliged to some friend, Mr. P. J. MAHAN, we presume, for the receipt of a handsome copy of "*A practical treatise on the Hive and Honey Bee*, by L. L. LANGSTROTH, with an introduction by the Rev. ROBT. BAIRD, D. D. Second edition enlarged and illustrated with numerous engravings. p. p. 530. This is the most valuable work on bee culture that we have ever seen. We have heretofore spoken of Mr. LANGSTROTH's Patent Hive, which was exhibited by Mr. MAHAN, at our late Agricultural Fair at Columbia. For further information we refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. L.'s Moveable Bee Hive, which is taken from the work, having mislaid the one sometime since sent us by Mr. MAHAN the general Agent.

Our Advertising Sheet.

Thorough-bred North Devon Cattle.—The attention of our readers who may desire to procure the best breed of cattle for the South, is directed to the advertisement of Mr. C. S. WAINWRIGHT, which will be found in the present and next number of our paper.

We have the authority of Col. A. G. SUMMER who has seen Mr. W.'s herd, and who all will admit is a judge of good stock, in saying that it is not inferior to any in the United States. Col. S. considers the Devon stock as the cattle for the South, in which we fully concur with him.

Wheat Fans and Seives.—MR. THURBER makes his most polite bow to our wheat raisers, with a beautifully finished, and we believe excellent Fan and Seive, which he is ready at short notice to set down at their doors. No necessity of having your wheat screened at the mill, to the tune of a heavy toll, if you have either the THURBER or MONTGOMERY Fan. Better screen at home and leave no room for a very common excuse for "a bad turn-out," that the wheat was badly cleaned. Messrs MONTGOMERY's having sold the rights of their Fan for Abbeville, Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Union, York, Chester, Fairfield, Newberry, Edgefield, Laurens and Richland, we are not authorized to continue our orders for those Districts, but persons wanting the Thurber Fan, and so informing us on Mr Thurber himself, whose Post Office is Easley's Mills, Pickens District, will be supplied at short notice. For our friends not living in the above District, who may prefer the Montgomery Fan, we will take pleasure in ordering promptly at their request.

"*Advertising is the life of trade.*"—Messrs E. B. BENSON & SON, in addition to their former stock, are now opening a large and well-selected fresh stock of goods, all the way from New York, and of every description suited to our market. Be sure to give them a call, for nine times out of ten, the man that advertises his goods, will give you better bargains than one who is too close-fisted to spend a few dimes to let you know what he has for sale.

Too Good to be Lost.

An old subscriber, and without doubt an honorable man, who, like many others, from mere neglect, without the most distant intention of doing us any wrong, writes us as follows. May others, seeing his good works, do likewise. We have received several similar letters since our "Pepper box" went out. May its operation save us the unpleasant task of sending out accounts. This is only a *Spice* box, friend J.

"MR. EDITOR:—I regret I have been so remiss in remitting the little pittance of your valuable agricultural work. Oftentimes I thought I would send pay, but then would forget it. I am ashamed to say so, still I think I am a strong advocate of sustaining a paper in our State, yet external professions won't pay; an Editor has to live as well as other people (I forgot that). I thought the honor of sustaining the only paper in the State, was sufficient without any other compensation; but when your last dun came out, it waked me up to repentance and a sense of justice, and I hope in the future to do better and better, till I fully

atone for the past. I hope all forgetful, careless subscribers will do as I have done, pay at last.

"P. S. Don't know what I owe, I merely guess—take interest, &c."

Guessed high enough, having over paid a volume or two. As to interest, we are but seldom invited to take it, and consequently cannot take it from those who are liberal enough to offer it, *except* in the shape of a list of new subscribers. In this way, several subscribers have paid us a high per cent., and which is much more acceptable than a dollar or two interest on their unpaid account.

It seems from the following account of a Railroad meeting of the Spartan and Union Railroad Company, held some time since, that our friends of the "*Spartan*" must have that "log rolling" yet. Well, neighbors, *"if we think the thing is right, we promise to help you,* although you did not do the neighborly thing with us last winter. Your boys were across the way, helping Mr. GREGG on the *day of our* rolling, but no odds; with the help of others, the rough ground then before us, has been so nearly cleared up, that we are almost ready to start the plow, and consequently feel in a good humor with everybody.

Railroad Meeting.

In obedience to a call made by the President of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company, a meeting was held at Union C. H. on Thursday evening last, composed of the Directors, Creditors, and many of the Stockholders of the Company. The object of the meeting was to devise some means by which the work could be continued and the Road completed. Mr Caldwell, the able and efficient President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, was present and addressed the meeting, giving many useful hints as to the proper management of the affairs of such associations, and his own convictions as to the best policy to be pursued by our Company under its present difficulties. He said that he had no doubt that if we could make any arrangement by which we could continue the work until next winter, that the Legislature would endorse our Bonds and enable us to complete the work—that he thought the State ought to do it, not only by way of conferring a benefit upon a large number of her citizens, but in order to secure herself, being a large stockholder in the Road. After a short speech from Col. Dawkins, the meeting adjourned to meet the next morning at 9 o'clock. We were not present at this meeting, but learned that satisfactory arrangements were made with the Creditors, and that the Direction would endeavor to continue the work until the next meeting of the Legislature, when application would be made to have the Bonds endorsed by the State.

To Repair Broken Glass.—Dissolve some isinglass in gin, just sufficient to cover it; make the broken parts quite warm (better put them into a warm oven,) dip them into the liquid, and if possible tie them together for a little time.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Review of the March No. of the Farmer and Planter.

MR. EDITOR:—You issued some time ago a proclamation of war—a *war of extermination* against weeds. You did more, sir—you singled out several gentlemen by name—(either, we take it, because you thought them given to heresies, or inclined "to run too much to weed,"*) and throwing down the gauntlet, challenged them to meet you in the field. With the fear of the *Garotte* before our eyes, we have been laying back, rather basking it, in the hope that some of the "old guard" would open upon you, but as nobody will step forward, we will try to tickle you about the bur of the ear with a few small shot.

There are some weeds which we are willing to join you in the extermination of. Docks, fennels, thistles, plantains and the cockle bur, (*xanthium*), not "cuckold burr," if you please. These are pestiferous fellows, always intruding into good company—not content with poor living—almost inexterminable, and not relished by the most hungry animal.

But we cannot go the whole length with you. There is wisdom in all nature's teachings. She does nothing by chance, and we learn many a useful lesson by watching her silent operations. Man, by reckless culture, exhausts a soil—it will yield him no more fruit for his labors—he turns it out, and nature, ever watchful mother that she is, clothes it in a garb which nothing covets, protects it from leaching rains and parching suns, enables it to drink up the dews of heaven, and draw up the salts of earth, until by gentle topics and stimulants, the sick patient is able to stand alone again.

This is no fancy sketch—enclose the most barren old field in the country—give it up to weeds, and briars, and broomsedge, if you will have it, and in a few years it will be partially restored. Will you pretend to argue that a part of the same field, constantly plowed, harrowed and kept free of all weeds, would improve in like ratio?

You allude to the practice of other countries, and particularly China and England, as "more advanced in agricultural improvement," and worthy of imitation. It won't do—the population of China amounts to nearly four hundred millions—about half the population of the

*Neither, friend Broomsedge—we only singled you and others named, out from amongst many others worthy of our steel, who always hold yourselves in readiness to defend your position.—ED.

globe. They will "till a hill side so steep that they cannot stand upright without a cord around their waist;" yet "there are more beggars in China, in proportion, than in any prosperous country in the world." The extremes of wealth and poverty are greater in China, than any other country under the sun. Men may be found worth fifty millions, in the midst of millions who labor at three to four cents a day, from year to year. They have the poorest agricultural implements in the world, and care nothing about economising labor while labor is so cheap, and the chief source of their prosperity is their domestic (not foreign) commerce. Nor is the condition of East Britain analogous; there, land is dear and labor cheap, not worth ten cents a day. Here, land is cheap and labor dear. There, the land belongs to a privileged class, a few hundred noble families. Here, it belongs to every body. There, the air is as full of water as a wet sponge, it is always dripping and the people are always pining for sunshine. Here, we have droughts and drying winds and hot sunshine during nine months of the year. There, they have no torrents of rain, sweeping away the soil. Here, we have rains, winds and storms at all seasons. There, they cultivate grain, and grass, and roots, and raise stock and grow wool—mostly winter work. Here, we grow corn, cotton, rice, sugar cane—all summer work. The very fact that nature (always true to herself), clothes the face of the earth when man stops his work, points unmistakably to the necessity of it, and that she chooses weeds for the purpose, proves that they are the cheapest and most convenient. If man can point out a better or more economical one for our climate, we would be most happy to see it—it must be something more than turnips or Rescue.

But we are at a loss to understand how a weed can exhaust land by growing upon it, dying upon it, and being returned to it, while it is agreed that a pea-vine or a perennial grass can grow upon it, be eaten off or harvested; and improve it. Do they not both draw their support from the same sources? If one draws up salts from the subsoil for the use of plants near the surface, so does the other. If one drinks in ammonia from the dews, or inhales carbon from the air, or exhales, excretes or secretes, so does the other. If one dies, and in its decomposition gives back to earth and air what it received from each, so does the other.

"Be this then a lesson to thy soul, that thou reckon nothing worthless, because thou heedest not its use nor knowest the virtues thereof.

And herein, as thou walkest by the sea, shall weeds be a type and earnest, of the stored and uncounted riches lying hid in all the creations of God. Every green herb, from the lotus to the darrel, is rich with delicate aids to help in curious man, and in the perfect circle of creation, not an atom could be spared from earth's magnetic zone to the bined weed round a hawthorn."

We have just received the March No., and notice an editorial remark that *Lawrens* is out in favor of weeds. We lay down our pen, having full confidence in his ability to manage his field piece.

"ALL THE DECENCY."—Hit him again—any man who will read and refuse to pay for a dollar agricultural paper, cannot be very thin skinned. We propose to run up the subscription list of the *Farmer and Planter* to 5,000 paying subscribers—who will join us? Come, boys, let us not call on Hercules, but put our shoulder to the wheel. I will back five, who will back me or beat me?

"SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME."—A genuine article will pay when applied properly, but they have learned how to manufacture it North, so that it pays nobody but the manufacturer.

"THE STATE FAIR—PLANTATION POLICE, &c."—Crumbs of comfort! Well, it is pleasant to find a sensible man now and then, not afraid to say that he was gratified at the exhibition and enjoyed himself, and anticipated good results, notwithstanding that pair of Fan-tailed Pigeons. But the views of the writer on plantation police, are well worth our earnest consideration. Plantation discipline is becoming daily a much more important matter, and the well-being and prosperity of both negro and master are so intimately blended with it, that it is time we were looking it in the face.

"C" is right, a "rigid" close and temperate discipline is indispensable to their government and happiness." But the greatest stumbling block in our way, are these wily gentlemen who locate themselves near to negro quarters and plant a variety of cotton seed that makes from 4 to 10 bales to the acre!!! because it grows more in the night, we take it, than in the day.

"ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF S. C."—Mr. Black has "taken the bull by the horns," and although he is right, we fear will get the worst of it. We want light—that is true. We want agriculturist dyed in the wool—that is true. We want the young blood of the country roused—that is right. But the duce of it is, to be successful in this agricultural schooling we

work, mind and body, and that is just what "Young America" won't do. Young America is a bad boy, and has grown too big for his breeches—he needs something besides Colleges. And Colleges! are becoming as plenty as black berries. We look soon for as great a College phobia as there now seems to be a College mania. But you are tired, Mr. Editor—if you are not, we are.

Yours, truly,

BROOMSEDGE.

Big Branch, March, 1857.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Broomsedge and Sparrowgrass.

MR. EDITOR.—I have this day hastily looked over the February No., and sent me to night, after a busy day, to give it a careful reading.

In the mean time, I am so pleased that "Sparrowgrass" has got a good one on friend "Broomsedge," that I must cheer him on. B. is so hard down on the rest of us, that I would like to see him in a tight place. Though to tell you, how I feel about it, Broomsedge could not be cornered, I think that, "that field of corn" will turn up to friend B.'s advantage. I am afraid that C. I. G. will put it on Dr. P., and as there is a Dr. P. on this way, somebody may think it be our Dr. P.

Of course this is all pleasantry and serves to help us along. Generally those of us who contribute for the press, though we spar in the papers, yet we are on the best of terms, B. has poured it out on us pretty strong, and we say not unjustly, yet there is no man in Carolina with whom I feel more kindness for never to have met, or more appreciate his labors. B has done a world of good, we now need his pen, pray stir him up, if he is near you. He has belabored cotton seed, until it is "like angels visits" to get even \$1 per bushel, yet corn is more prolific in dimes than any of our cotton seed hucksters ever made from cotton seed, \$1 for 100 grains and 50 to 60 bushels per acre, besides a large advertisement of much else equally as humbuggish. I am afraid B. has been feeding and rubbing and oiling that Bull; or as "Tricophorons" is now more fashionable, perhaps he used that instead of looking out for humbugs. I would as soon undertake to "beard the lion in his den," as to attack B. He keeps his visor down, and maintains his incog, so we know not who to attack, or from whom to look for a thrust.

Yours truly,

P.

The Scarlet fever.—The following remedy for the scarlet fever is recommended by Dr. Lindsey, of Washington, as the treatment which has been resorted to with great success by Dr. Schuenneman, physician to the King of Hanover. We give it, rather for the benefit of our medical men than for others, for in a matter of such importance, and involving consequences so serious, too much care cannot be exercised.

From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed morning and evening over the whole body with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering

of fat is every where applied. In order to make this rubbing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this piece slits are made in order to allow the cozing out of the fat. The rubbing must be thoroughly performed, and not too quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious; with a rapidity bordering on magic, even the most painful symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet sleep, good humor, and the appetite return, and there remains only the impatience to quit the sick room.

Cheap Paint.—If any of your readers wish to use a very cheap and substantial paint, of a drab color without lustre, let them mix water lime with skimmed milk, to a proper thickness to apply with a brush, and it is ready to use. It is too cheap almost to estimate, and any one can put it on who can use a paint brush. It will adhere well to wood, whether smooth or rough—or brick, stone or mortar, where oil paint has not been used, in which case it will cleave to some extent, and forms a very hard substance, as durable as the best oil.

JAS. M. CLARK.

Throopsville.

Acetate of Lead. (Sugar of Lead.)—This salt is formed by the solution of the white oxide of lead in the acetic acid. It has a sweet and somewhat astringent taste; and is sparingly soluble in water. It becomes yellow by exposure to the air. Like all other preparations of lead it is a strange poison, doses of a very few grains, it has been administered, with evident advantage, in desperate cases of internal hemorrhage. Its solution in water is used externally as an embrocation. That decomposes it. It is used considerably by the calico-printers in colour-making, &c.

Agricultural Product of the United States for 1856.—The Charleston Standard publishes a table of estimates of the Agricultural Products of the U. States for the last year. These tables show the total value of the vegetable products of the past year to be \$1,355,887,500, and the value of the animal products \$1,352,005,000 making a total of \$2,707,892,500. In the year 1849-50, the products amounted to \$1,299,197,682 showing an increase in five years of over 108 per cent. The market value of the products of the last year being estimated higher than for the year 1850. These estimates speak favorably of the agricultural condition of the Southern States. The value of the cotton crop last year is set down at \$136,000,000, against \$93,603,730 for 1850 showing an increase of over 38 per cent. The value of the rice crop has increased in five years from \$4,000,000, to \$10,000,000 or 250 per cent.; tobacco from \$13,982,686 to \$19,000,000, or nearly 36 per cent, Cane Sugar from \$12,378,850 to \$35,356,000 or 180 per cent; wheat from \$106,485,944 to \$247,500,944. Other items of increased value might be given showing the growing importance of our agricultural resources and particularly their sources of the South.

Staggers in Swine.—Before giving anything, pour soft oil on the issues of their legs, and rub them well, then give as much new rum and pepper as you can make them take with a spoon. This it is said has cured those that were nearly dead. No time should be lost in giving something heating within.

LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	STATE.	AM'T.
Dr W L Anderson, Greenwood,		S C	\$1.00.
J R Lewis, Society Hill,		"	1.
Capt S W Evans, Society Hill,		"	1.
Rev T L McBryde, Pendleton,		"	1.
David A Coleman, Buckhead,		"	2.
Maj P E Duncan, Greenville, (vol 7)		"	1.
Col Jas Wyatt, Brushy Creek,		"	1.
Jas Crawford, Yorkville,		"	1.
Geo Boswell, Ivy Island,		"	1.
W A Carson, Charleston, (in full)		"	4.20
R H Vaughn, Fountain Inn,		"	1.
Wm Jones, " "		"	1.
A A King, Greenwood,		"	1.
S E Maxwell, Pendleton,		"	2.
Capt T W Woodward, Winnsboro,		"	1.
Maj J R Turner, Graham's Turnout,		"	1.
Gen J W Miller, Poolsville,		"	1.
A M Evans, " "		"	1.
Jas K Davis, Monticella, (vol 7)		"	1.
Dr W C Cauthen, Hanging Rock,		"	1.
B McBride, Silver Hill,		"	1.
J M Simpson, Moffatsville,		"	1.
Capt T H Crook, Walton,		"	1.
E S Sligh, " "		"	1.
F J Glymph, " "		"	1.
Hon R G W Grissett, Conwayboro,		"	1.
(last year not received)		"	1.
Col R Woods, Carmel Hill, (vol 7)		"	1.
Rev F C Jeter, Goshen Hill,		"	1.
S W Yongue, Winnsboro, (vol 4, 5,		"	5.
6, 7, 8)		"	5.
Jas K Dickson, Milford,		"	1.
Maj M Berry, Cedar Falls,		"	1.
J W Baker, " "		"	1.
D H Smith, Georgetown, (vol 6, 7)		"	2.
Col J B Wilson, Society Hill,		"	1.
B Mobley, Chester C. H.,		"	1.
Maj J T Broyles, Williamston,		"	1.
J P Dantzler, McCantsville,		"	1.
Jno E Peay, Longtown,		"	2.
Benj Roberts, Anderson C. H.,		"	1.
Col John McFall, " " (vol 6)		"	1.
S J Hammond, " " "		"	1.
Rev W Magee, " " (v. 5, 6)		"	2.
Robt Smith, " " "		"	1.
I W Taylor, " " (vol 7)		"	1.
J C Griffin, Williamston, (vol 2, 3, 4, 5)		"	4.
Dr W B Milwee, " (vol 5)		"	1.
Dr Geo Brown, Belton, (vol 6, 7, 8)		"	3.
James Telford, Belton,		"	4.
Dr H H Bruce, Townville,		"	1.
Capt Wm Sanders, Sadlers Creek,		"	1.
Capt P S Johnson, Craytonville,		"	1.
Hon S G Earle, Anderson C. H.,		"	1.
Philemon Huff, Cripple Creek,		"	1.
John Cox, Andersonville,		"	1.
Dr T F McDow, Liberty Hill, (vol 6, 7)		"	2.
John Owens, Double Branches,		"	1.
Chas T McRea, Brownsville, (vol 6)		"	1.
J M Steedman, Steedmans P O,		"	1.
Thos Lesley, Abbeville C. H.,		"	1.
Henry C Davis, Ridgeway, (to Ju-		"	2.
ly, '53.)		"	2.
A L Jones, Sumterville, (vol 7)		"	1.
L R Jennings, " "		"	1.
D W Ruff, Level,		"	1.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	STATE.	AM'T.
T B Millford, Diamond Hill, (to Oc-		S C	\$1.
tober, '56)		"	3.
Dr J F McCombs, Calhouns Mills,		"	1.
Capt S J Hester, " "		"	1.
Maj S L Jones, " "		"	5.
Hon Dr H H Clarke, Long Town,		"	5.
Thos J H Jones, " "		"	5.
D Robertson, " "		"	1.
Thos G Herbert, Newberry C. H.,		"	1.
Jno Davenport, Mt Pleasant,		"	1.
Harrison Henry, " "		"	1.
J H Suber, Glymphville,		"	1.
Jacob Suber, Cotswood,		"	1.
J J Kibler, Pomaria,		"	1.
Capt W T Chappell, Laurens C. H.,		"	1.
Dr J C M Holman, Poplar,		"	1.
Geo D Tilley, " "		"	1.
J V Shanklin, Pendleton,		"	1.
Carver Randell, " "		"	1.
W W Bradley, Mayesville, (vol 5, 6,		"	3.
and 7)		"	1.
Dan'l Matteson, Calhoun, (vol 7)		"	5.
S S Marshall, White Hall, (vol 6, 7,		"	25.
8, 9 and 10)		"	25.
Rev J A Hill, Catawba, (3 nos.)		"	1.
A F Walker, " (")		"	5.
D H Kerr, Buckhead,		"	25.
S C Means, " (to Jan., '59)		"	1.
David Mobley, Chester c. h.,		"	6.
R P Harris, Fort Mills,		"	1.
C K Huger, Charleston, (to Jan. '58)		"	1.
Jas Gaillard, Vances Ferry, (vol 9)		"	1.
Col Spencer M Rice, Goshen Hill, (to		"	1.
January, '57)		"	3.
W E Johnson, (per H Lamb) Mt Ta-		"	3.
bor, (vol 4, 5 and 6)		"	1.
T J Cumming, Townville, (vol 6, 7, 8)		"	1.
J A W Thomas, Bennettsville,		"	1.
J M Smarr, Bullocks Creek,		"	1.
Dr D D Peak, Fairforest,		"	1.
A J Stewart, Dry Creek,		"	1.
Dr M M Hunter, Scuffletown, (to Jan-		"	3.
uary, '59)		"	1.
H Wofford, Hebron,		"	1.
Col Wm Nettles, Privateer,		"	2.
Dr C H Richardson, " "		"	1.
W F Haynesworth, " "		"	1.
Col T M Mellett, " (vol 3)		"	1.
Col L G Johnson, Loundesville,		"	1.
R Hodges, " (in full)		"	1.30
J W Ford, (where is your office?)		"	5.
Wm Choice, Esq., Greenville c. h.,		"	5.
(vol 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7)		"	1.
H M Earle, Earlesville,		"	3.
Maj J M A Turpin, Travellers Rest,		"	1.
(vol 5, 6 and 7)		"	5.
J H Warley, Pendleton,		"	3.
J W McCutchen, Johnsonville, (vol 4,		"	1.
5, 6, 7 and 8)		"	1.
Dr P Hillhouse, Travellers Rest,		"	1.
Wm C Dunn, Mt Taber,		"	1.
Robt Gist, Unionville,		"	1.
Maj Chas Warley, Walterboro,		"	1.
Col J B Earnest, Ridgeville, (vol 7.)		"	1.
G C Smith, " (vol 8)		"	1.
J T Harvey, Haddrells Point,		"	1.
Wm A Browning, Jedburg,		"	1.

More payments on hand, which are unavoidably crowded out—shall appear in our next,

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOR THE

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR,

To be held at Columbia, South Carolina, on the
10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of November, 1857.

Field Crops.

SHORT STAPLE COTTON.

- The greatest production upon five acres of improved upland by the aid of DOMESTIC MANURES, with the mode of cultivation, the amount and kind of manure used, the preparation of the soil, period of planting, the number of times plowed and hoed, the variety of cotton, the land to be measured, and the cotton weighed and vouched for by affidavit,.....\$30
- Greatest production upon one acre under the same requisitions,..... 10
- Five acres, under the same requisition, by the aid of MINERAL OR IMPORTED MANURES, 30
- The largest production of corn upon fifty acres of improved land, under the same requisitions,..... 30
- The largest crop of corn grown upon two acres or more of upland, the mode of planting, manuring, kind of manure used, and variety of corn stated, under the same requisitions,..... 20
- The largest crop of corn of one acre of improved upland, under the same requisitions,..... 10
- The largest crop of corn upon two acres or more of improved lowland, under requisition the same as above,..... 20
- Largest average yield of wheat upon 50 acres or more, under the same requisitions,..... 30
- Largest crop of wheat grown upon two acres or more, under the same requisitions as above in all particulars, and to weigh 60 lbs. per bushel,..... 20
- Largest crop upon one acre, the same requisitions,..... 10
- Largest crop of Pea Vine Hay, one bale to be sent as a sample, with certificate of quantity made,..... 10
- Largest crop of Native Grass Hay, the same as above,..... 10
- Largest crop of Cultivated Grass per acre, upon affidavit,..... 10
- Largest crop of Oats, kind, &c., raised per acre,..... 10
- Largest crop of Rye, kind, &c., raised per acre,..... 10
- Largest crop of Barley, kind, &c., raised per acre,..... 10
- Largest crop of Sweet Potatoes, raised per acre, one eighth of an acre to be dug,.... 10
- Largest crop of Irish Potatoes, raised per acre,..... 10
- Largest crop of Turnips, raised per acre,.... 10
- Largest crop of Ground Peas or Pinders,

raised per acre,..... 10

Largest crop of Field Peas raised per acre, 10

As cotton and turnips cannot be gathered by the time wards are made at the Annual Fair, all competitors for these crops must send in their statements to the Executive Committee by the 15 December, by whom the awards will be made.

Exhibitors of all the above crops must state in writing, in full, to the Secretary all the requisitions as laid down for corn, cotton, &c., as above, when the articles are entered upon his books for exhibition, with the certificates for measurement of lands and pounds, and bushels per acre; without which the Judges will be required to withhold their awards, and exhibitors not complying with these requisitions will not be allowed to compete for the premiums of the Society.

SAMPLES OF FIELD CROPS.

- Best bushel of Wheat, with a sheaf of the same,..... \$5
- Best bushel of Corn, with a dozen ears,.... 5
- variety of Sweet Potatoe, a sample of one bushel,..... 5
- variety of Field Pea, a sample of one bushel,..... 5
- variety of Black Seed, or Sea-Island Cotton, six stalks,.... 5
- Best variety of short staple Cotton, 6 stalks, 5
- bushel of water-flowered Seed Rice, with a sheaf of the same,..... 5
- bushel of Upland Seed Rice, with sheaf, &c.,..... 5
- bushel of Oats, with the same,.... 5
- bushel of Barley, with the same,..... 5
- bushel of Rye, with the same,.... 5
- bushel of Ground Peas,.... 5
- bushel of Irish potatoes,..... 5
- collection of Grass Seed, adapted to Southern culture,..... 5
- samples of Rice (one quart) selected from a lot of not less than twenty barrels, with the certificate of factor of the sale,..... 5

Exhibitors of crops must give in writing to the Secretary a full account of each crop offered, its adaptation for profitable cultivation, &c. Exhibitors of hay must give the mode of cultivating, curing, harvesting, &c.

COTTON BALES.

- Best 1 bale of Upland Cotton,.....\$20
- Second best 1 bale of Upland Cotton,..... 10
- Best 1 bale of Sea-Island Cotton,..... 20
- Second best bale of Sea-Island Cotton,.... 10
- Best bale of Wool, not less than 100 lbs.... 20
- Second best bale of Wool, as above,..... 10

The cotton and wool must be on the Fair Ground during the Exhibition to claim the Premium, and must be of superior quality.

Domestic Animals---Cattle.

FIRST CLASS.—DEVONS.

- Best Bull, 3 years old or upwards,..... \$15
- Second best Bull, same age,..... 10
- Best Bull, 2 to 3 years old,..... 12
- Second best Bull, 2 to 3 years old,..... 8
- Best Bull, 1 to 2 years old,..... 5
- Second best Bull, 1 to 2 years old,....Plate.
- Best Bull Calf,.....Plate.

Best Cow, 3 years old or upwards,	15
Second best Cow, 3 years old or upwards,	10
Best Heifer, 2 to 3 years old,	12
Second best Heifer, 2 to 3 years old,	8
Best Heifer, 1 to 2 years old,	5
Second best Heifer, 1 to 2 years old,	Plate.
Best Heifer Calf,	Plate.

SECOND CLASS.—DURHAMS OR SHORT HORNS.

Best Bull, 3 years old or upwards,	\$15
2d best Bull, 3 years old or upwards,	10
Best Bull, 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Bull, 2 to 3 years old,	8
Best Bull, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Bull, 1 to 2 years old,	Plate.
Best Bull Calf,	Plate.
Best Cow, 3 years old or upwards,	15
2d Best Cow, 3 years old or upwards,	10
Best Heifer, from 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Heifer, 2 to 3 years old,	8
Best Heifer, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Heifer, 1 to 2 years old,	Plate.
Best Heifer Calf,	Plate.

THIRD CLASS.—AYRSHIRES.

Best Bull, 3 years old or upwards,	\$15
2d best Bull, same age,	10
Best Bull, 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Bull, 2 to 3 years old,	8
Best Bull, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Bull, same age,	Plate.
Best Bull Calf,	Plate.
Best Cow, 3 years old or upwards,	15
2d best Cow, same age,	10
Best Heifer, 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Heifer, same as above,	8
Best Heifer, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Heifer, same as above,	Plate.
Best Heifer Calf,	Plate.

FOURTH CLASS.—BRAHMINS.

Best Bull, 3 years old or upwards,	\$15
2d best Bull, same age,	10
Best Bull, 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Bull, same age,	8
Best Bull, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Bull, same age,	Plate.
Best Bull Calf,	Plate.
Best Cow, 3 years old or upwards,	15
2d best Cow, same age,	10
Best Cow, 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Heifer, same age,	8
Best Heifer, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Heifer, same age,	Plate.
Best Heifer Calf,	Plate.

All animals of one-fourth Brahmin blood and more to be allowed to compete.

FIFTH CLASS.—GRADES.

Best Bull, 3 years old or upwards,	\$15
2d best Bull, same age,	10
Best Bull, 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Bull, same age,	8
Best Bull, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Bull, same age,	Plate.
Best Bull Calf,	Plate.
Best Cow, 3 years old or upwards,	15
2d best Cow, same age,	10
Best Heifer, 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Heifer, same age,	8
Best Heifer, 1 to 2 years old,	5

2d best Heifer, same age,	Plate.
Best Heifer Calf,	Plate.
All animals in this class to be half blood or more.	

SIXTH CLASS.—NATIVES,

Best Bull, 3 years old or upwards,	\$15
2d best Bull, same age,	10
Best Bull, 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Bull, same age,	8
Best Bull, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Bull, same age,	Plate.
Best Bull Calf,	Plate.
Best Cow, 3 years old or upwards,	15
2d Best Bull, same age,	10
Best Heifer, 2 to 3 years old,	12
2d best Heifer, same age,	8
Best Heifer, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Heifer, same age,	Plate.
Best Heifer Calf,	Plate.

Horses

(owned by residents of this State, unless otherwise specified.)

FIRST CLASS.—HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

Best Stallion over 4 years old,	\$15
2d best Stallion, over 3 years old,	10
Best Stallion over 3 years old,	12
2d best Stallion, same age,	8
Best Stallion, over 2 years old,	10
2d best Stallion, over 2 years old,	5
Best Stallion, 1 year old,	5
Best Brood Mare and Colt,	20
2d best Brood Mare Colt,	15
Best Filly, 3 years old,	12
2d best Filly, 3 years old,	8
Best Filly, 2 years old,	10
2d best Filly, same age,	5
Best Filly, 1 year old,	5

SECOND CLASS.—BLOOD HORSES.

Best Stallion, over 4 years old,	\$15
2d best Stallion, same age,	10
Best Stallion, over 3 years old,	12
2d best Stallion, same age,	8
Best Stallion, over 2 years old,	10
2d best Stallion, same age,	5
Best Stallion, 1 year old,	5
Best Brood Mare and Colt,	20
2d best Brood Mare and Colt,	15
Best Filly, 3 years old,	12
2d best Filly, same age,	8
Best Filly, 2 years old,	10
2d best Filly, same age,	5
Best 1 year old Filly,	5

THIRD CLASS.—PONIES, INCLUDING ALL SMALL VARIETIES.

Best Stallion over 4 years,	\$15
Best Mare,	15

No animal over fourteen hands high to be classified as a pony.

FOURTH CLASS.—MORGAN CANADIAN AND IMPORTED HORSES.

Best and most thorough-bred Morgan stallion, with degree and certificate of his purity on the side of sire and dam, where and by whom raised. [If his history and certificates are not entirely satisfactory, the premium will not be awarded, and the Judges required

to reject him.]....	\$15
2d best Stallion, same requisition.....	10
Best and largest Canadian Stallion with certificate of purity &c., (same as above)....	15
2d best Canadian Stallion, same as above..	10

FIFTH CLASS.—MATCHED AND SINGLE HORSES.

Best pair of matched Horses, raised in South Carolina,	\$30
single-harness Horse, raised in S. C.,	15
saddle Horse, raised in S. C.,	15
heavy draft Horse (gelding,) raised in S. C.,	10
pair of matched horses, (open to the world,)	20
single-harness horse. (open to the world)	10
saddle Horse, (open to the world,)	10

Jacks and Jennetts.

(To be owned in S. Carolina.)

Best and largest imported Jack, with certificates, approved by the Society,	\$15
2d best imported Jack, same as above, ..	10
Best and largest imported Jennett with certificates, approved by the Soc'y	10
2d best Jennett, same as above,	5
Best and largest S. C., raised Jack, with certificates approved by the Society, ..	15
2d best S. C. raised Jack, same as above, ..	10
Best and largest Jennett, raised in S. C., with certificates approved by the Society,	10
2d best S. C. raised Jennett, same as above, ..	5

Mules.

(South Carolina raised.)

Best pair of Mules,	\$15
single or harness Mule, ..	10
Mule, 2 years old,	10
Mule, 1 year old,	10
Mule Colt, ..	5

N. B.—All Horses, Colts, Jacks, Jennetts and Mules, embraced in the above classes, must be completely "halter broke." or they will not be admitted upon the grounds.

sheep.

FIRST CLASS.—MERINOS.

Best Buck, 2 years old or upwards,	\$5
2d best Buck, 1 to 2 years old,	Plate.
Best Buck, 1 to 2 years old,	5
2d best Buck, same age,	Plate.
Best pen of Ewes, (not less than 3, ..	5
2d best pen of Ewes, (not less than 3), ..	Plate
Best pen of Ewe Lambs, same as above, ..	5
2d best pen of Ewe Lambs same thing, ..	Plate.

SECOND CLASS.—SOUTHDOWNS.

The same Premiums as above.

THIRD CLASS.—LEICESTERS OR BAKEWELL.

The same Premiums as above.

FOURTH CLASS.—COTSWOLD OR NEW-OXFORDSHIRE.

The same Premiums as above.

FIFTH CLASS.—AFRICAN OR BROAD TAILED

The same Premiums as above.

SIXTH CLASS.—NATIVES.

The same Premiums as above.

Cashmere Goats.

Best thorough-bred Buck.....	\$5
2d best thorough-bred Buck,	Plate.
Best thorough-bred Ewe,	5
2d best thorough-bred Ewe,	Plate.
Best pair of Grades, ..	5
2d best pair of Grades,	Plate.

Swine.

Best Suffolk Boar,	\$5
2d best Suffolk Boar,	Plate.
Best Suffolk Sow,	5
2d best Suffolk Sow,	Plate.
Best Essex Boar,	5
2d best Essex Boar,	Plate.
Best Essex Sow,	5
2d best Essex Sow,	Plate.
Best Berkshire Boar,	5
2d best Berkshire Boar,	Plate.
Best Berkshire Sow,	5
2d best Berkshire Sow,	Plate.
Best Grazier Boar,	5
2d best Grazier Boar,	Plate.
Best Grazier Sow,	5
2d best Grazier Sow,	Plate.
Best Lincoln, Yorkshire, or other large breed Boar,	5
2d best Lincoln, Yorkshire, or other large breed Boar,	Plate.
Best Lincoln, Yorkshire, or other large breed Sow,	5
2d best Lincoln, Yorkshire, or other large breed Sow,	Plate.
Best Boar of any breed,	5
2d best Boar of any breed,	Plate.
Best Sow of any breed,	5
2d best Sow of any breed,	Plate.

Poultry.

Best pair of Southern raised Dorkings, ..	Plate.
pair barn-yard fowls	Plate.
pair large Eastern Fowls,	Plate.
pair Game Fowls,	Plate.
pair Mexican Fowls,	Plate.
pair Sebright Bantams,	Plate.
pair Domestic Turkeys,	Plate.
pair Bremen Geese,	Plate.
pair Hong Kong Geese,	Plate.
pair small Chinese Geese,	Plate.
pair Muscovy Ducks,	Plate.
pair white Aylesbury Ducks,	Plate.
pair black Java Ducks,	Plate.
pair Poland Ducks,	Plate.

Hams, Flour and Bread.

Best Ham (cooked),	\$5
2d. best Ham (cooked),	Plate.
Best barrel of South Carolina Flour, exhibited by the manufacturer,	5
2d. best barrel of South Carolina Flour, exhibited by the manufacturer,	Plate.
Best Loaf of Bread,	5
2d best Loaf of Bread,	Plate.

Dairy.

Best jar of Butter, 10 lbs.,	\$10
2d best jar of Butter, 10 lbs.,	5
Best South Carolina Cheese, ..	10
2d best South Carolina Cheese,	5

Household Department.

Best jar leaf Lard, 30 lbs., ..	\$5
20 lbs. Hard Domestic Soap, ..	5

5 lbs. Toilet Soap,	5
Samples of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups, Cordials, &c., with full descriptions of the processes of manufacturing and keeping the same, for each kind,	Plate.
Best specimen of Domestic Wine, not less than three bottles of each kind, under the above requisitions, for each kind,	5
Best half bushel of dried Apples, Peaches, Pears, Quinces and Plums, each,	5
Best box Domestic Prunes,	5
drum dried Figs, preserved Olives, specimens of Olive Oil, Southern made and raised, each,	5

Chinese Sugar Cane.

Greatest production of Syrup from one acre of land,	\$20
2d largest production of Syrup from one acre of land,	10
Best sample of Syrup, one gallon,	5
Largest crop of Hay per acre from Sorgho Sere,	20
2d largest crop of Hay per acre from Sorgho Sere,	20

Southern Domestic Manufactures.

Best pair Woolen Blankets,	\$5
2d best pair Woolen Blankets,	Plate.
Best pair Cotton Blankets,	5
2d best pair Cotton Blankets,	Plate.
Best ten yards (negro) Woolen Cloth,	5
ten yards Woolen Carpeting,	5
ten yard Stair Carpeting,	5
Coverlet of Wool, or mixed,	5
pair of Woolen Socks or Stockings,	Plate.
ten yards Jeans, Woolen,	5
ten yards Jeans, cotton,	5
Coverlet of cotton, or mixed,	5
Socks or Stockings, of cotton,	Plate.
pound of cotton Sewing Thread,	Plate.

Silk.

Best specimen of sewing Silk,	Plate.
specimen of Reeled Silk,	Plate.
peck of Cocoons,	Plate.
Stockings, or Half Hose,	Plate.
Handkerchief or shawl,	5
specimens of Silk and Wool Cloth, 3 yards,	5
Specimens of Silk and Cotton Cloth 3 yards,	5

Needle, Shell and Fancy Work.**KNITTING, NETTING AND CROCHET IN THREAD.**

Best Collar and Chemisette,	5
Underslaves,	Plate.
Handkerchief,	3
Morning Cap,	Plate.
Infant's Cap,	Plate.
Infant's Waist,	Plate.
Child's Hat,	3
Child's Socks,	Plate.
Cradle Quilt,	5
Counterpane,	10
Fringe and Lace,	5
"Tidy,"	Plate.
Bonnet,	5
Cape (Berthe),	Plate.

Shawl,	5
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FRENCH NEEDLE WORK.

Most beautiful Collar and Chemisette,	5
Underslaves,	Plate.
Handkerchief,	Plate.
Morning Cap,	Plate.
Shawl,	Plate.
Mantle,	Plate.

PATCH WORK IN COTTON, &c.

Best Patch Work Quilt in Cotton,	\$10
Second best Patch Work Quilt in Cotton,	5
Best Patch work Quilt in Silk,	10
2d best Patch Work Quilt in Silk,	5
Best Raised Work Quilt,	10
Best Imitation of Marsalies,	10
Best Woven Counterpane,—South Carolina made,	10
Best Cloak and Mantle,	5

RAISED WORSTED WORK—FRAMED TAPESTRY WORK, &c.

Best picture in tapestry,	\$10
2d best picture in tapestry,	5
Best Piano Cover, tapestry,	10
2d best Piano Cover, tapestry,	5
Best Piano Cover, raised work,	10
Table Cover, raised work,	5
Chair Cover, raised work,	Plate.
Ottoman Cover, raised work,	Plate.
Footstool Cover, raised work,	Plate.
Hearth-rug, raised work,	Plate.
Pair of Fire Screens, raised work,	Plate.
Lamp or Vase Mat,	Plate.

EMBROIDERY IN SILK FLOSS, CHAIN STITCH OR BRAID.

Best Lady's Dress,	\$5
Lady's Shawl,	5
Lady's Mantle,	Plate.
Lady's Scarf or Neck Tie,	Plate.
Lady's Apron,	Plate.
Lady's Vest,	Plate.
Child's Dress,	Plate.
Child's Sack or Spencer,	Plate.
Cloak,	Plate.
Lady's Reticule,	Plate.
Fire Screens,	Plate.
Portfolio, embroidered,	Plate.

KNITTING, NETTING OR CROCHET, IN CREWEL OR SILK.

Best Piano Cover,	\$5
Table Cover,	5
Ottoman Cover,	Plate.
Shawl,	\$5
Scarf for Neck,	Plate.
Pair of Underslaves,	Plate.
Head Dress,	Plate.
Child's Hat or Cap,	Plate.
Child's Spencer or Sack,	Plate.
Counterpane,	\$10
Cradle Quilt,	5
Reticule,	Plate.
Purse,	Plate.
Gloves,	Plate.
Hose, long or short,	\$5
Child's Socks,	Plate.
Lamp or Vase Mat,	Plate.

SPANISH OR AMERICAN NEEDLE WORK.

Best Collar and Chemisette,	\$5
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Undersleeve,	Plate.
Handkerchief,	Plate.
Berthé Cape,	Plate.
Child's Dress,	Plate.

STRAW AND SIMILAR FABRICS.

Best Bonnets, Hats or Caps, each,	\$5
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WAX AND SHELL WORK.

Best Wax Work in fruit and flowers,	\$5
Specimen of Shell Work,	5

South Carolina Manufactures, Other than Domestic.

Best Bale Osnaburgs, 8 oz. to the yard,	Society's Gold Medal.
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Bale Shirting,	\$10
Bale Sheetings,	10
Bale Kerseys,	10
Bale Stripes,	10
Bale Cotton Yarns, comprising all the Nos,	10
Piece of Bagging, made of Cotton,	10
Piece of Bagging made of Long Southern Moss,	10
Piece of Plains,	5
Piece of Satinets,	5
Piece of Lindseys or Kerseys,	5
Piece of plain Flannel,	5
Piece of Twilled Flannel,	5
Bale of Blankets, Southern Wool,	10
Cotton Rope,	5
Cotton Plow Lines,	5

PAPER.

Best Writing Paper, to embrace one Ream of Medium, Cap, Letter and Note,	Society's Gold Medal.
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Best Printing Paper, one Ream each of Book and News,	Silver Medal.
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Best Wrapping Paper,	Silver Medal.
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Best Ream of Printing or Wrapping Paper, manufactured from some material not heretofore used and known to be as good as paper now in use,	Gold Medal.
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Orchard and Nursery.**FRUITS.**

Best 100 Oranges, open Culture,	\$5
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APPLES.

Best and largest variety of Table Apples,	\$5
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Best and largest collection of Southern Seedling Apples, each variety named and labelled,	10
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Best late Seedling Apple, for all purposes, with description of the tree, history of its origin, keeping, &c.	5
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Best early Seedling Apple, &c.,	5
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PEARS.

Best and largest variety of Pears,	\$10
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Best late Seedling, for all purposes, with description of tree, history, &c.,	5
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Best early Seedling (as above),	5
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N. B. An *ad interim* Committee will be appointed to examine all early fruits presented at the Society's rooms, and the successful contributor must present a drawing of the same colored to nature, at the Annual Meeting, in order to secure the premium.

PEACHES, QUINCES, GRAPES, &c.

Best collection of Peaches Seedling or	
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others,	\$10
collection of Quinces,	5
Best collection of Grapes, grown under glass,	5

Best collection of native Grapes, with history of keeping, preserving, &c.	5
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Best dozen specimens of the Lime, Lemon, or other Southern fruits not named above, each,	Plate.
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FRUIT TREES, &c.

Largest and best collection of Southern Seedling Apple Trees,	\$10
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Largest and best collection of Peach Trees,	10
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Largest and best collection of Pears,	10
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Greatest variety and best collection of Strawberry Plants,	5
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Greatest variety and best collection of Raspberry Plants,	5
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Arbiculture and Floriculture.

Best collection of Evergreen Trees,	\$10
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Best collection of Green House Plants, exhibited by one person,	10
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Largest collection of Flowers, exhibited by one person,	10
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Horticulture.

Best and greatest variety of Garden Vegetables, for table use, raised by one individual,	\$10
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A new and valuable variety of Vegetable, with evidence of its excellence, or utility,	5
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Best and largest collection of Garden Seed, Southern raised, not less than 20 approved varieties, exhibited by one individual and best for Southern Horticulture,	10
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Mechanical Premiums.**SOUTHERN FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**

Best Cast Mould Board one-horse Plow,	\$5
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Cast Mould Board two-horse Plow,	5
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Wrought Iron one-horse Mould Board Plow,	5
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Wrought Iron two-horse Mould Board Plow,	5
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Wrought Iron Subsoil Plow,	5
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Wrought Iron Cotton Scraper Plow,	5
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Wrought Iron Sweep,	5
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Turning Plow on Rooter Stock,	5
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Simplicity of construction not detracting from the efficiency of the article, will be viewed as the greatest merit.

Southern Road Wagon,	10
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Southern two-horse Wagon,	5
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Southern Dump Cart, one horse,	5
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Southern Farm Gate and Hinges,	Silver Medal.
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South Carolina Thresher,	Gold Medal.
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South Carolina Fan,	Silver Medal.
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South Carolina Straw Cutter,	Silver Medal.
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South Carolina Corn and Cob	
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Crusher,	Silver Medal.
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South Carolina Corn Sheller,	Silver Medal.
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South Carolina Grain Cradle,	Silver Medal.
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South Carolina Seed Planter,	Silver Medal.
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Cotton Gin, South Carolina made,	Gold Medal.
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Best Cotton Press, open to the world,	Gold Medal.
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Stocked Plow, offered by a slave, with certificates from	
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his Master or overseer,	5
One horse Turning Plow, S. C. made,	5
Two horse Turning Plow, S. C. made,	5
Cotton Scraper Plow, S. C. made,	5
Subsoil Plow, South Carolina made,	5
RULE. All plows to be tested in plowing match before the premiums are awarded.	
Best and largest lot of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements	Gold Medal.
Best Club Axe, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Broad Axe, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Drawing Knife, South Carolina made,	Silver Medal.
Manure Fork, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Portable Work Bench, with full set of Plantation Carpenter's Tools,	10

MACHINERY.

Best Steam Engine for Agricultural purposes, at work on ground,	Gold Medal.
Best Improved Grist Mill,	\$10
Plantation Saw Mill, by steam, water or horse power,	10
Best Lathe for Metal,	Silver Medal.
Best Lathe for Wood,	Silver Medal.
Rope-Twisting Machine for Plantation use,	Silver Medal.

MANUFACTURES IN WOOD AND IRON.

Best Secretary and Book Case, South Carolina made,	\$5
Side-board and Bureau, S. C. made,	5
Sofa, S. C. made,	5
Bedstead, S. C. made,	5
Sett fine Chairs, S. C. made,	5
Sett common Chairs, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Invalid Chair, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Dining Table, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Tin or Wire Safe, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Kitchen Table, with Shelves,	
Drawers, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Window Sash and Blinds, each, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Pannel Door, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Dozen Cedar, Cypress, Juniper and Pine Buckets, each,	
Dozen Cedar, Cypress, Juniper and Pine Tubs, each, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
South Carolina made,	Silver Medal.
Nest of Ozier or Willow Baskets, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Dozen Broom Corn and Palmetto Brooms, each, So. Carolina made,	Silver Medal.
Blacksmith's Bellows, S. C. made, for plantation use,	Silver Medal.
Rifle Gun S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
Doubled-barrelled Gun, or Fowling Piece, S. C. made,	Silver Medal.
close family Carriage, combining convenience, safety, lightness, S. C. made,	Gold Medal.
open Buggy,	Silver Medal.
top Buggy,	Silver Medal.
Best and largest exhibition of Mechanics' Tools, Southern made,	Silver Medal.
Best and largest exhibition of Iron	

Castings,	Silver Medal.
specimen of Bar and Round Iron,	Silver Medal.
Saw Mill Irons,	Silver Medal.
Grist Mill Irons,	Silver Medal.
set Blacksmith's Tools,	Silver Medal.
Washing Machine,	Silver Medal.

MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER, SOUTHERN MADE.

Best and most useful Carriage Harness,	Silver Medal.
Best and most useful double Buggy Harness,	Silver Medal.
Best single Buggy Harness,	Silver Medal.
Best and most useful Wagon Harness,	Silver Medal.
Best and most useful Gentleman's Saddle,	Silver Medal.
Best and most useful Lady's Saddle,	Silver Medal.
Best dozen Brogans,	Silver Medal.
Best pair of Boots,	Silver Medal.
Best half-dozen pair Gents' Shoes,	Silver Medal.
Best half-dozen pair Ladies Shoes,	Silver Medal.
Largest and best collection of Southern Tanned Leather, consisting of Kip, Calf, Sole and Harness,	\$5

Best Side, Upper, Sole and Harness Leather, each,	Silver Medal.
Best half-dozen Calf Skins,	Silver Medal.
Best side of oil-dressed Whang Leather,	Silver Medal.
Best dozen dressed Sheep Skins,	Silver Medal.
Best dozen dressed Goat Skins,	Silver Medal.
Best specimen of plantation-tanned Leather, for plantation use,	\$5

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, OILS, CEMENT, MINERALS, &c.

Best case or chest of genuine Medicine, suitable for family use and the Southern practitioner—Silver Cup,	\$10
Best specimen of cold-pressed Castor Oil,	Silver Medal.
Best specimen of Linseed, Lard and Cotton Seed Oil, each,	Silver Medal.
Best bag of Salt,	Silver Medal.
Best barrel of Spirits Turpentine,	Silver Medal.
Best barrel of Rosin,	Silver Medal.
Best barrel of Tar,	Silver Medal.
Best specimen of Lime, Gypsum, Water Cement and Pearl Ash, a barrel of each,	Silver Medal.
Best specimen of Southern made Paint, of Southern materials, different colors, mixed, applied and dry,	Silver Medal.
Best French Burr Mill Stones, Southern manufacture,	Silver Medal.
Best Oil Stone and Whetstone,	Silver Medal.

MANUFACTURE OF STONE, MARBLE, &c.

Best Marble Monument and Mantle Piece, each,	Silver Medal.
Best and largest exhibition of Stone Ware,	\$5
Best specimens Fire Brick, Terra	

Cotta, each,	Silver Medal.
Best S. C. Mill Rock, for grinding	
Indian Corn,	10

HATS.

Best Gents' Hat, manufactured in S. C.	\$5
Best dozen Negro Hats, manufactured in S. C.	10

Sculpture & Painting, by Native Artists.

For best specimen of Sculpture.	\$50
For best Historical Painting, in oil, connected, with the history of S. Carolina.	20
For best specimen of Animal Painting, in oil, from nature.	10
Best Copy of Animal Painting, in oil.	Plate.
Best copy of Southern Landscape Painting, in oil.	10
For best Portrait in Oil.	10
For best copy of Portrait in Oil.	Plate.
For best Portrait in Crayon.	10
For best copy of Portrait in Crayon.	Plate.
For best Fancy Drawing in Crayon.	5
For best Daguerrotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, &c.,	Silver Medal.
For best specimen of Fruit Painting.	Silver Medal.
For best specimen of Fancy Painting.	Silver Medal.
For best specimen of Water Colors.	Silver Medal.

No premium will be awarded in this Department unless the specimens on exhibition are considered really meritorious by competent judges.

Plowing Match.

For best Plowing by slave,	\$5
For best Plowing by negro boy 13 to 16 years old,	5

The Plowing Match will come off during the Fair. Grounds will be prepared for the same, and entrance open to horses and mules.

Judges in this department will be governed in their awards by the depth and width of the furrow slice turned by the plow of each competitor, and the time employed to complete his work.

Plows must be deposited at the Secretary's office on the first day of the Fair. Those of Southern invention and manufacture, if of equal merit to have precedence.

Essays.

Best Essay on Pisciculture based upon actual experiment, and containing all necessary directions, &c.,	\$30
Best Essay upon Meteorology applied to Southern Agriculture,	30
Best Essay upon the disease and treatment of domestic animals,	30

Articles not Enumerated.

As many articles of merit in the various departments of labor, art, &c., which are not specially provided for in the Premium List, may be presented for exhibition and premiums, a Committee on Miscellaneous Articles will be appointed to examine and report upon, and award premiums upon all such articles worthy of premium.

The Society have offered premiums embracing nearly everything valuable in Agricultural and Mechanical Industry, Art Science and

Taste. The Premium List will be furnished by application to the Secretary of Fair Forest P. O., South Carolina.

Regulations of the Fair of 1857.

Individuals who will pay twenty-five dollars shall become Life-Members of the Society, which entitles them to admission at all times to the Fair Grounds, to all future publications of the Society, and to compete for premiums without charge.

Individuals paying two dollars shall be Members for one year, and exhibit articles without further charge, and have free access to the Fair Grounds during Fair week. Ladies to exhibit articles free of charge.

Persons will be admitted for 50 cents each day during the continuance of the Fair, and furnished with the return checks for the day.

The charge for admission of vehicles will be as follows:—Coaches, carriages, omnibuses, &c., the inmates paying for personal admission, \$1; buggies, 50 cents.

Children under twelve years of age, and servants, will be admitted with half tickets.

The pupils of Charitable Institutions will be admitted free.

All Delegates from State Agricultural Societies, Mechanics' Institutes, Editors of the Southern States, Reporters, &c., will receive a ticket upon application at the Secretary's Office, which will admit them free of charge, and entitle them to the privileges of the Grounds during the Fair week.

Rules for Exhibitors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Secretary's office will be opened at Columbia on the 1st November, for the purpose of receiving entries.

Persons intending to become exhibitors at the next Fair, are desired to forward their entries to the Secretary, R. J. GAGE, Columbia, S. C., after the 1st of November, which will greatly facilitate business, and prevent confusion in the Halls, and on the Grounds of the Society, and disappointment to exhibitors, which is chiefly the result of delay.

All the exhibitors at the Fair must have their animals or articles entered at the Secretary's office before taking them into the enclosure. All who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must have their articles on the ground, and entered at the Sec'y office, at or before 5 o'clock, on Monday evening, the 9th of November, without fail; so that they may be arranged in their respective departments, and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Tuesday morning, the 10th of November, at nine o'clock. Animals may be entered at any time previous to nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal not properly entered under its regulations.

No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the Exhibition. No premium will be paid on animals or articles removed in violation of this rule. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached, with the

number as entered at the Secretary's office; and exhibitors, in all cases, shall obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair Grounds.

All persons who intend to offer animals for sale during the Fair, shall notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

Special attention is required from competitors to the requisitions of the Society upon Field Crops, Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Dairy and Household Department, Bacon, &c., for full written statements as required under each department, as they are important to the Judges in the several classes before their final decision.

The Executive Committee will take every precaution in their power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, and will be responsible only for loss or damage that may occur during the Fair. They desire exhibitors to give attention to their articles, and at the close of the Exhibition to attend to their removal.

Instruction to the Judges, and Superintendents of the different Departments.

The Committee selected for the next Annual Fair are requested to report themselves to the Secretary upon the grounds of the Society, on Tuesday morning, nine o'clock, November 10th 1857.

In no case must the Judges award a *special* or *discretionary* premium.

The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding, and condition of animals, especially in the breeding classes. They are required not to give encouragement to over-fed animals.

No stock of inferior quality shall be admitted within the Grounds; and if any shall by accident be admitted, a committee shall be appointed to examine and rule out such from the Grounds.

The animals to which premiums shall be awarded, shall be led up for exhibition at the delivery of the premium, and so with other articles as may be convenient, and after or before the delivery of the premium, each animal, which shall have taken a premium, shall be designated by some badge of distinction, and led into the ring and around it for exhibition of its superiority and high quality to the assembled crowd.

N. B.—No person whatever will be allowed to interfere with the Judges, during their adjudication; and any person who, by letter or otherwise, attempts an interference or bias from misrepresentations with the Judges, will be excluded as an honorable competitor.

The Superintendents will give particular direction to all articles in their respective departments, and see that all are arranged as near as may be in numerical order, to lessen and facilitate the labors of the Judges in their examinations.

The Superintendents will attend each set of Judges in their respective departments, point out the different articles or animals to be exhibi-

ted; will attach prize cards to the articles, or ribbons to the successful animals after the Judges' reports shall have been made up and delivered to the Secretary.

The Judges will be expected, in all cases, to withhold premiums when the article or animal is not worthy, though there be no competition.

Animals or articles receiving premiums of the Society at this exhibition, will not be allowed to compete for prizes hereafter in the same class.

FORAGE FOR STOCK.

There will be a Forage Master on the Ground who will furnish grain and forage at market price to the owners of stock.

Stalls will not be furnished upon the Grounds of the Society for unruly or dangerous animals, and such will be promptly excluded.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The Annual Address before the Society will be delivered on Wednesday, by Hon. J. Foster Marshall, of Abbeville.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The premiums will be awarded from the Executive stand, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

SALES OF STOCK.

The Auction Sales of Live Stock will take place on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., but the animals sold cannot be removed from the grounds until the close of the exhibition.

POLICE.

A well regulated Police of the Society, aided by that of the city of Columbia, will be on the Grounds during the entire exhibition, to preserve order.

All persons having business with the Society, or wishing information not here furnished, will address the Secretary at Fair Forest P. O., S. C.

R. J. GAGE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Columbia, S. C., January 1st, 1857.

To Get Rid of House Ants.—The best way to get rid of ants is to set a quantity of cracked walnuts, or shell barks, on plates and put them in a closet where the ants do congregate.—They are very fond of these, and will collect in them in myriads. When they have collected in them, make a general *anto-da-fe*, by turning nuts and ants together into the fire, and then replace the plates with fresh nuts. After they have become so thinned off as to cease collecting on plates, powder some gum camphor and put it in the holes and crevices; whereupon the remainder will speedily vanoise. It may help the process of getting them to assemble on the shell-barks, to remove all edibles out of their way.—*Homestead*.

To dye Wood Red.—Take chopped brazil wood, and boil it well in water, strain it through a cloth. Then give your wood two or three coats, till it is the shade wanted. If wanted a deep red, boil the wood in water impregnated with alum and quick-lime. When the last coat is dry, burnish it with the burnisher and then varnish.